The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength. The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. Political Unity is Victory.

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A New Year's Resolution

TO PURCHASE ONLY UNION MADE GOODS

Moyer Will Return with Bodyguard

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who charges that he was shot and slugged by persons antagonistic to the cause of the strikers in the Michigan copper district at the time of his enforced departure, will not return alone to the scene of strike. A personal bodyguard, including his brother, F. S. Moyer, chief of police of Boone, Iowa, will accompany him. The brother arrived in Chicago yesterday.

President Moyer is recovering rapidly.

Moyer Escorted From Copper District—Miners Indignant at Action—Interviewed on Train, Tells of Assault.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 27.—Lying in a berth in a sleeping car, with his head bound by a blood-stained bandage, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, passed through this city, early today, in a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway train, on which he alleges he was forcibly placed and guarded by two thugs until the train reached Channing, Mich., at 2 o'clock this morning.

Tells Story of Assault

"I was assaulted in the hotel Scott at Hancock by members of the Citizens' Alliance, and a man named Waddell-Mahon," said Moyer, as he drew the curtains apart and addressed the shot in the arm, dragged more than a mile through the streets, threatened with death by hanging and finally placed on board a Chicago train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul about 8 o'clock last night. I was guarded by two thugs on the train until I reached Channing, Mich., about 2 a.m.

"A committee of 15 men, led by a lawyer for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, named Pederman, had been in conference with me and had hardly left the room more than four minutes, hardly time enough to get out of the hotel, when the mob appeared.

Believes Strike Is Won

"I believe the strike is won in the Calumet district. I expect to return to Calumet in a few days under government protection, state and national. I have been trying to settle the strike. The governor and attorney-general, the latter having visited Hancock a few days ago, acknowledged I have been doing my utmost to settle the strike. The terms I submitted were acknowledged to be fair. They admit I have kept my word with them, the state officials and local authorities."

Action Denounced

At the local federation's headquarters, Moyer's deportation was called a "kidnapping by the Citizens' Alliance." The action is said to have caused no great surprise and it was said that threats of such a possibility had been received two weeks ago. It was pointed out that these threats had been reported to Vice President Mahoney when he made a plea for federal investigation of the conditions before the rules committee of the house of representatives.

"The high handed action of the Citizens' Alliance Friday will have no effect on the strike situation except to strengthen the men in their determination to win," said one of the local union officials tonight. "We have an ample organization and plenty of funds and plans to meet this contingency were made weeks ago. If the so-called 'outside agitators' are not permitted the right of free speech and legal action in Michigan, then we will call upon citizens of this state for such aid in leadership as may be necessary. The Michigan federation of labor has many such men and their presence has been promised."

Retraction Unsatisfactory

It was said to the relief committee that the federation had forbidden the use of $25,000 raised for the relief of [illegible] committee thereupon was delegated to confer with President Moyer and arranged to confer with him at a hotel in Hancock.

The session there was warm. The Citizens' Alliance told the union that its attitude was against all dictates of humanity. They demanded that he retract statements credited to him, saying the cry of "Fire" which started the panic was raised by a member of the alliance. Moyer, it is said, refused to make retraction satisfactory to the alliance members. A short time later he and John Tanner, of California, an organizer for the federation, were observed on a street car going from Hancock to Houghton. Just across the bridge connecting the two towns and distant about 100 feet from the structure, is the depot of the Cooper Range railroad. There it was noticed that Moyer and his companion boarded a train bound for Chicago. They were accompanied by three men who seemed to be guarding them, although there was no visible demonstration of force.

Strikers Without Leader

Moyer's departure leaves the strikers without a leader other than local men. In the early stage of the strike, C. E. Mahoney, vice president of the federation, and Guy Miller, Yanco Terizch and John C. Lowney, members of the executive committee, were on the ground. Moyer joined them after his return from an international labor conference in Europe, and has been in actual control of the situation for several weeks. The other executive officers of the federation left about a fortnight ago, going to various places on union business. Mahoney went to Washington to plead for a congressional investigation of the strike and Miller's destination was said to be Springfield, Ill. Terizch said he was going to California, but Lowney did not announce whither he was bound. That Moyer's departure was unexpected is evidenced by the fact that he had engagements for Saturday with several persons. It is said on good authority that he went to Hancock Friday night at a telephonic request for a conference with Sheriff James Cruse, of Houghton county. The latter said that this conversation was devoted to a discussion for means of protecting union headquarters here and the officers of the federation. The sheriff said that this conversation was held early in the evening and that at no time did Moyer express any fear of deportation or say he had personally been the recipient of threats.

Sheriff Cruse added that he left Moyer at the hotel and that the latter's departure was a surprise to him. Citizens' alliance circles professed ignorance of the incident and refused to discuss it.

Grand Jury Investigate

CALUMET, Dec. 30.—Chief interest in the labor union troubles of the miners of the Michigan copper country was transferred today from Calumet to Hancock, where the special Houghton County grand jury, which will investigate the assault last Friday night on President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and his forcible expulsion from the district, reconvened to consider many incidents arising from the prolonged session.

It is believed that the Moyer incident will not be investigated immediately, as several important cases which were before the grand jury before the Christmas vacation have not yet been disposed of. The coroner's examination of witnesses who were in Italian Hall attending a Christmas eve festivities when the panic was caused by the cry of "fire" continued.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 31.—Federal intervention under the amended Erdman Act, has been asked by the Western Federation of Miners as a means of settling the copper miners' strike.

A telegram calling attention to the possibility of such action was sent today to President Wilson by O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel for the Western Federation, as a sequel to a conference late last night between him and John B. Densmore, solicitor of the department of labor, who is here to find a means of settling the controversy.

Will Identify Fiend

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 31.—O. N. Hilton, chief counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, expected today to produce witnesses who would establish the identity of the man who shouted "fire" at the Christmas eve celegration, causing a panic which resulted in the death of 72 persons.

Mr. Hilton yesterday asked that the coroner's inquest be adjourned until late today. He spent last night and the early part of today trying to confirm his testimony. He declared that no witnesses will be placed on the stand unless he is certain they can make positive identification.

CALUMET, Mich., Jan. 2.—Two out of a score or more witnesses testified before a coroner's jury today that the man who caused the Christmas eve disarter wore a white button like the badge of the Citizens' Alliance. Immediately after the adjournment of the jury, O. [illegible], the Denver attorney in charge of the Western Federation of Miners' legal interests, said that further development of this phase of the inquiry would be attempted tomorrow.

Moving pictures which had been taken of yesterday's big funeral, probably will not be exhibited. The operator reported that his room in a local hotel had been broken into and the films stolen. The case was found several blocks away from the hotel in the middle of a street, but beyond this circumstance the local police said they had no clue to the details of the robbery.

COOK GETS BIG SCORCHING FROM TWO COCKNEY GIRLS

Lecture Before London Gathering Is Interrupted by Sneezing and Rude Epithets

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Two cockney girls were the principal part of the audience which welcomed Dr. Cook to the Metropolitan music hall, Paddington, tonight, at the second performance. The doctor had already talked for an hour during the afternoon at the London Pavilion, but he faced the last task bravely until one of the girls yelled "liar." The manager rushed down and tried to eject the two girls, but they kept sneezing and coughing, and even when the doctor said: "I planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole," one enquired "Hi sy, where's the British flag?"

The gallery, too, began to make enquiries, and the manager wanted to eject the girls, but one said: "Gawd's truth, we cawn't 'elp sneezing, ye knaow." The gallery kept after Cook, but he called back: "There is only enough room for one man to talk here."

A man answered: "Shackleton, 'e may be in 'ere." The doctor scorched Admiral Peary and the National Geographic society as usual.

Cook is getting $10,000 per week, and is booked for eight weeks in London and nine of the provinces; that is, if he survives the London engagement.

Don't forget the Moose Social and Dance on Monday next in the K. P. Hall. Time 7.45.

Everyone connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce will have reason to feel gratified by the showing made by the bank during the past year. Shareholders not only received dividend disbursements amounting to 12 per cent but were also presented with the greatest net profits in the history of the bank amounting to $2,992,000. These earnings are $111,000 greater than they were in 1912 and reflect somewhat the prosperious year enjoyed by the Bank of Commerce. During the year the bank earned on its combined capital and rest account slightly over 10½ per cent. Other evidences of progress are found by a further examination of the report which shows large increases in quickly available assets, heavy gains in total assets as well as an addition of $1,000,000 to the rest account.

In brief the showing is most encouraging and indicates very clearly, in so far at least as the Bank of Commerce are concerned, there have been no evidences of business retrenchment during the past year. The net profits made by the bank in 1913 are the largest ever earned by a bank in Canada.

L. O. O. M. SOCIAL AND DANCE

On Monday evening at 7.45 sharp the above order will give their first social and dance of 1914 in the K. P.'s Hall. You are requested to make an effort to be present yourself and persuade as many other brother Moose as you possibly can to be present also. The musical programme will start at 8 p.m. sharp and will continue until 9.30, when refreshments will be served. At 10 sharp dancing will commence to a first class orchestral accompaniment. Don't forget to bring your lady friends, who are specially invited.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS

So far no new candidates have appeared in the field for civic honors, and from the looks of things "she goes as she stands." The honor and privilege of administering the affairs of this noble and glorious burg does not appear to appeal greatly to the ambitions of our citizens, although there are a number who, as kickers, are notorious. (Yes, ourselves included when the other fellow gets too much sop!)

The old Council never made many promises and consequently cannot be accused of many delinquencies. This is where they displayed considerable wisdom. So far as the financial part of the administration is concerned, there has certainly been an earnest effort to square accounts, and we believe that the yearly financial statement will be very satisfactory. It is to be hop[illegible] that any surplus accruing from eith[illegible] light or water will be devoted to [illegible]cing the present charges for same[illegible], of course, after every allowance [illegible] been made, and that our stree[illegible] sidewalks will receive the atten[illegible] of the new Council.

THOUSANDS FACE STARVATION

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Thirty thousand persons are in danger of starving or freezing to death in Albania, according to reports from William M. Howard, New York, who has just finished a 400 mile journey through the remote mountainous districts which he traversed by cart and afoot. As a result of the Servian occupation, he says, more than 100 villages and towns have been destroyed. Twelve thousand houses have been burned and 4,000 men, women and children killed. One hundred thousand persons are homeless, of whom, Howard estimates, one third are likely to die of cold and hunger. Many are living in cornstalks, lean-tos, against the ruins of their homes. There are 9,000 refugees in Tirana and 5,000 in Scutari. Wanderers were frequently met in the mountains; some of them were clad in gunnysacks, others walked in the snow, their feet tied up with rags.

A war between Essai Pasha, director of confederate Albania, and Ishmael Kemal Bay, head of the provincial autonomous government is predicted. Essad Pasha's troops were met at Sabista in the district of Golo Borda, moving to annex the territory north and east of the Shumkbia river.

DIED

Dec. 26, at the King Edward Hotel, Duncan Stewart, aged about 38. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 3, at 2.30.

Deceased, who was a school teacher, had been advised to obtain outdoor employment on account of cardiac troubles and had been staying at the hotel for a few days. A post mortem revealed an advanced stage of heart disease and the actual cause of death was given as myocarditis. It was not thought necessary to hold an inquest.

Corporation of the City of Fernie

ELECTION FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Fernie, and Fernie School District, that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon (Coast time), one o'clock p.m (local time) for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen and in the School Board as School Trustees.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:—

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to me at any time between the date of the notice and two p.m. (Coast time), three p.m (local time) of the day of nomination; the said writing may be in the form numbered 5 in the Schedule of this Act (Municipal Elections Act), and shall state the names, residence and occupation or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on the 15th day of January, 1914, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Qualification for Mayor

Any person who is a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and has for the six months next preceding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value, on the last Municipal assessment roll, of one thousand dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge and who is otherwise duly qualified as a Municipal voter.

Qualification for Alderman

Any person who is a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and has for the six months next preceding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value, on the last Municipal assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and who is otherwise duly qualified as a Municipal voter.

Qualification for School Trustee

Any person who is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and being been for the six months next preceding the date of nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the Fernie School District of the assessed value, on the last Municipal assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified to vote at an election of School Trustees in the Fernie School District.

Given under my hand at Fernie, this 2nd day of January, 1914.

O. W. ROSS,
Returning Officer.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR'S REPLY (?) TO FARRINGTON

Springfield, Illinois, Dec. 23, 1913.

District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Writing from Scranton, Pa., under date of Dec. 15 I addressed a letter to Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor for Canada, in which I pointed out the gross injustice done the striking miners on Vancouver Island by reason of a report treating with the Vancouver Island strike, and submitted to the Department of Labor by Royal Commissioner Samuel Price.

My letter was published in the Ledger and was self-explanitory, and proved conclusively that Commissioner Price was either utterly incapable of making an intelligent report on the Vancouver Island situation, or that he was controlled absolutely by the mine owners.

In reply to my letter the Minister of Labor wrote me as follows:

"Ottawa, Dec. 17, 1913.

Frank Farrington, Esq.,
c.o. United Mine Workers of America,
Scranton, Pa.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant re labor conditions on Vancouver Island.

It would be impossible to discuss this matter within the four corners of a letter of reasonable length.

Faithfully,
(Signed) T. W. CROTHERS."

A careful reading of the Minister's letter will reveal that he is absolutely indifferent concerning the matter; no desire to correct the wrong done the Island miners by the Commissioner's report, is expressed by the Minister; no attempt is made to justify it, and not even an apology is offered in defense of the Commissioner. Therefore, I ask that you publish this letter so that as many of the workers in Canada as are reached by the Ledger may be warned not to place too much faith in the Department of Labor as now administered.

Yours truly,
F. FARRINGTON.

BANKHEAD NOTES

The Christmas tree was the most successful of its kind held in Bankhead for years. A splendid program was rendered by the children, assisted by Mr. Turnell, who kindly showed two appropriate moving picture reels. The various committees were on hand to assist Santa Claus, with D. G. Wilson in the chair. Much credit is due to those who worked up the netertainment.

Mrs. Dunnigan and daughter are visitors at the home of her son Edward.

Milly McCardell, accompanied by Norman Smith, is visiting the home of his parents for the holidays.

Born, on Dec. 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wheatley, a daughter.

Mr. Wm. McDonald was hurriedly called to Moose Jaw by news of a serious accident to his youngest brother, an engineer on the C. P. R., whose injuries proved fatal.

Mrs. Wm. Ross was called to the home of her parents at Burdett by the death of her mother from typhoid fever.

CORBIN NOTES

Mr. Albert Allen along with Wm. Warren, who are well known through the Pass, blew in camp this week from the North country looking the picture of health.

Mr. Garrard, our local school master, is spending Christmas and New Year's day with his wife and family.

Miss Frew spent Christmas with her parents in Michel.

Mr. Harry Pepper spent Christmas in Corbin visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chase.

Mrs. Robert Stewart, of Fernie, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Welsh, a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen spent Christmas on their ranch at Cowley.

Mr. John Lockett is spending a few days visiting his daughters, Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Clark.

We had a fine turkey shoot on Christmas Day in the Club Hall. Three turkeys were shot for, which were won by Messrs. Graham, Matt and [illegible] winning the side bet too. Jim [illegible]

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Johnson, on Dec. 29, leaving a fine son. Mother and child doing well. Jack is all smiles these days.

There was a [illegible] shoot on the Vye on Sunday, three persons having [illegible] the prize.

Mr. and Mrs. T[illegible] Parsons paid a short visit to their daughter, Mrs. R. Garbett, this week.

Don't forget the Moose Social and Dance on Monday next in the K. P. Hall. Time 7.45.

Unemployed Demand Work in Calgary

March to City Hall and Sends Deputation to See the Mayor and Aldermen—Conference Resolves to Give All Aid Possible—Sifton and Borden Asked to Help.

CALGARY, Dec. 31.—A deputation of the unemployed, who said that they represented 5,000 men out of a job in Calgary, waited on Acting Mayor Tregillus and some of the aldermen yesterday and demanded work or, in default, three square meals a day and a place to sleep until something could be found for them to do.

The deputation was received by the acting mayor, Commissioner Graves, Aldermen George Ross, Costello, Carson, Adshead, Carscallen, Freeze and William Ross, President Campbell and Vice President Berkinshaw of the board of trade, and President Devenish of the industrial bureau.

Alfred Budden was the spokesman for the deputation, and he presented a resolution, which he said had been unanimously adopted by the "league of the unemployed." The resolution demanded of the council that the city should furnish work to all men that applied for at least 30 hours a week, regardless of race, creed or nationality, to married and single alike, no matter how long they had been in the city.

Three Square Meals

As an alternative all applicants willing to work were to be furnished with three meals, worth 25 cents each, a day and a place to sleep until they found work.

The discussion was general and lasted over an hour. The representatives of the unemployed men insisted that it was the business of the city to find them work or to feed them. They found fault with the methods of the associated charities. Some of them thought that sawing wood for six hours was too much for the meal supplied in return for that service.

Ask Farmers to Help

The city's officials explained that it was impossible for the municipality to make direct payments from the treasury on this account. The public works department was finding employment of all the men possible. It was agreed to communicate with all farmers who could be reached, by advertisement and otherwise, to get them to give work to as many men as they could at a living wage. It was also determined to list the unemployed.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to take up the matter with the provincial and Dominion governments and the following letter was sent out last night to Premier Sifton at Edmonton and Premier Borden at Ottawa:

Letters to Premiers

"Dear Sir—At a meeting held in the mayor's office this afternoon with representatives of the board of trade, industrial bureau and the city commissioners and aldermen of Calgary, who met a deputation of the unemployed, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"'That the city take up the question of the unemployed with the provincial and Dominion governments of the province of Alberta with a view, if possible, of opening relief works to alleviate the present distress.'

"If you can give some assistance in the matter, I trust you will do so immediately, as the case seems to be one of urgency, and any help would be welcomed."

Parade to City Hall

A body of the unemployed, numbering about 250 men, who carried a banner inscribed "We want work, not charity," marched up to the city hall in the morning and lined up on the street while a deputation of half a dozen or so went in to see the mayor. The afternoon conference was arranged for and Mr. Tregillus, going out on the steps, announced that everything possible would be done by the city to take care of genuine cases of distress. The acting mayor's little speech was greeted with a cheer. All nationalities were represented in the parade.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The Christmas dinner served in the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening was a fine success. The viands were the very best and the attendance large. Nearly all who held tickets were on hand. A very cordial vote of appreciation and thanks was extended to Mr. W. R. Wilson for his thoughtful kindness in giving the dinner. The address of the pastor on "Waterloo" was one of the best that has been given in the Church.

Rev. Mr. Philp will preach in behalf of Missions in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening and will take the annual offering in behalf of the Missionary fund.

The local coop has now settled into its new section, the carpenter being busy putting two additional rooms in.

The 30th of December was the anniversary of the disastrous snowslide up here last year.

The women and children of the camp attended the various churches on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the dinner from the confiscation fund. Everything was voted of the best.

The local store of Trites-Wood regaled the children of the camp with the usual New Year candies and oranges on New Year's morning, the manager and his assistants having quite a busy time.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Club took place on Sunday, Dec. 21. It was decided by the members that nominations for the various offices be taken on that occasion and that ballot forms be issued to members, and that voting take place on Dec. 28. The result of the ballot was as follows: President, W. McFegan; vice president, J. E. Smith; secretary, W. [illegible]; [illegible] Joseph Buchanan; auditors, Messrs. Crabbe and Vaton; board members, Messrs. Dr. Workman, R. Hinsbourough, J. McMillan, J. Harrison, J. Davison, R. McFegan, J. Worthington, J. Murphy.

In Memorium—Worthington

In affectionate remembrance of our dear son Willie, who died Dec. 15, 1910. Also our dear son Alec, who was killed by the snowslide Dec. 30, 1912.

Two lights from our household have gone
Voices we loved are stilled
But God's care to them was lent
Again
Where parting is no more
And those we loved so well
Have only gone before
From their loving father, mother and brother, Coal Creek.

(Too late for last week.)

Christmas with its attendant festivities is now a thing of the past. Pleased to report on the sobriety of the camp in general. The usual family gatherings took place when the various Johnnies were much in evidence.

The concert held in the Grand Theatre for the prize distribution was well patronized by Creekites. The efforts of the Amateur Dramatic Society was well appreciated. Pity was not a larger audience.

The children of the camp up to 12 years of age were again the guests of Father Christmas at the Club Hall on the afternoon of Christmas eve, and received at his hands seasonable presents. The committee in charge deserve credit for the splendid arrangements made.

We heard of a troupe of would-be carol singers who, not being satisfied with what they got, came later and took the bread and butter. We wonder who? Too bad Billy, boys!

We also heard of one of our dear friends who, on [illegible] lamp burning and thinking he was in the mine, called to his partner to help him put out the fire. Did he live in Welsh camp?

Misses Lily Hall and Josephine Nee wish to thank all those who gave them headings and enabled them to win such valuable prizes in our heading competition.

The afternoon shift did not work on the 24th, while the following day they were also idle.

HOSMER NOTES

The sixth annual masquerade ball held in the Opera House, New Year's eve, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, proved to be a great success, about 60 couples being on the floor. The costumes, while hardly up to the standard of previous years, were pretty [illegible] Messrs. Cole, Carruthers and Green, had no sinecure sorting the winners, who were as follows: Best dressed gent, N. F. Kendall (ancient Greek soldier); best dressed lady, Mrs. F. W. Green (ballet girl); comic costume, Mr. W. White (satire on Canadian navy). Others worthy of mention were: Miss Coe, Weary Willie and Tired Tim. Dancing was kept up till four in the morning, the music being voted first class.

A billiard handicap is being framed in connection with the Athletic Club; entries two new. It is also expected to get the "fives for all" tournament under way by March next.

The Oddfellows have removed from their hall on Main Street, and some [illegible] the K. P.'s, the Church of England and Hosmer Local U. M. W. of A. will also use this hall as a meeting place in future.

Farm Life and Health

Many farmers never send for a doctor from one year's end to another.

But this is not a sure indication that they and their families are perfectly healthy.

You—for instance—may not have had the doctor for years. Yet it is safe to say that you DON'T always feel fit and well. Many days in the year you don't feel like working. You may not have to stay in bed but you DON'T feel just "right."

That miserable feeling is usually caused by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or Biliousness.

You would welcome relief if you could get it—wouldn't you? Well, you can get relief—any time you need it—quick and positive relief. Take 15 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the great English remedy for ALL stomach disorders. It will set your stomach RIGHT and KEEP it right. It's almost purely herbal—Nature's own remedy for sick stomachs. It has been used in England for over 40 years. There it is the Standard remedy for weak digestions.

Get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Take it regularly. Then note the improvement in your health.

Price, $1.00. Trial size, 50c.

For sale by

McLEAN DRUG AND BOOK CO.

FERNIE, B. C.

It avails little to overthrow a king so long as capitalism exercises more power than the king.

The department of justice has investigated and finds there is no cold storge trust. Then it is time for the whole people to create one, so the price of meat, eggs and fruits may be reduced by cutting out profits.

Causes of the High Cost of Living--A Farmer's View

By a Kansas Farmer

The causes for the high cost of living are not confined to one particular thing, but to several, some of which are purposely hidden from the common people by those who are responsible directly or indirectly for conditions. Some of these conditions are beyond the control of man, but are subject to conditions of nature over which human beings have no control. Other causes are artificial and are under the control of men individually or collectively.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada, called the attention of his people the other day to the fact that within the past ten years the cost of living in Canada had increased 51 per cent, whereas in England it had increased only 7 per cent. He referred to their tariffs on grain, but did not see why that should have any bearing, as the grain and live stock was being exported to England and the United States in large quantities, and the United States had now put these same products on the free list.

He concluded by saying there must be something "rotten in Denmark-Canada."

He also spoke of trusts in Canada. An English Ambassa dor came out to Kansas three years ago and delivered an address to the students of the Kansas State University, in which he said there were no trusts in England. There are no tariffs in Elngland. England three years ago enacted a tariff revenue system in India, a colony or subject nation.

The people of India objected. The ultimate effect of a tariff in a nation is to increase prices and destroy competition and thus open a door for commerce. By this scheme England can get up a trade with her colonies as well as other agricultural countries and obtain her necessary raw materials such as cotton, wool and silk, to supply her looms as well as grain and meat to feed her people.

Wheat today in Kansas is worth 80 cents. Corn is worth more. Cattle and hogs are scarce and high. Hay was $15 to $18 a ton in September. Wheat was a pretty good crop. It was the dryest year since 1870, and the lowest corn crop. Thus you see a cause for high prices in all meats, including eggs. The natural material of production which is not under man's control is lacking.

Now I will refer to some artificial causes that contribute to the high cost of living that come under the control of man. A tariff law is simply a code specifying the amount the government charges you for your privilege to get from another country an article you may need that you could not get here. Commerce or trade belongs to individuals, not to government.

The effect of a tariff is to raise the price to you of this foreign commodity.

The manufacturer here of the same kind raises his price to you of the same commodity to the same level.

According to a late Republican platform he is also entitled to a reasonable profit. This he makes to suit his wishes by forming trusts.

In different States of our nation laws are made regulating and limiting the amount of interest one citizen may charge another.

In the matter of tariff protected trusts legislation does not dictate profits and the beneficiaries of the system may reason that if 6 per cent profit is good protection 60 per cent may be better, and since most all the good people stand for this good policy they have no inherent right to squeal. This is one cause, but back of this is the universal idea that when a man intrusts to your care $100 of his money for a year you are in duty bound to return him $100 and 6, 8 or 10 of your earned dollars. In this way you feed many who produce no wealth or means of subsistence and thus agree to a burden on yourself. Again, when you rent a house you are required to pay this interest on the improvements, and when the city taxes increase your landlord increases your rents. This again adds a burden to life.

I will give you a more practical illustration. In October, 1912, I stopped at a fruit stand in Denver, Colo. The dealer had some grapes from California. I asked him his price. He said 10 cents a pound. I said I had just come from California and the grape raisers crated those grapes and sold them at 1 cent a pound to dealers. He said it cost 3 cents to get them to Denver. I said "Why must you have 6 cents for selling them?" He said: "Four years ago I paid $36 for this room. Now I pay $125."

Macvane says: The tariff increases the price of the manufactured article, also the profits of the manufacturers.

The consumer of those grapes was to pay all cost of those grapes, including rents and profits. The user of any manufactured article is supposed to pay all costs, wages, profits and tariff protection rents as costs entering into the production of the article.

We talk of the cheap labor of Europe and the pauper labor of Europe, but somehow those people can live while they work. I have been reading lately a volume written by Percy Ashley, an Englishman, on tariffs in Germany, France and the United States from 1790 to 1910.

The tariffs of Germany and France are protective, of course. Yet we Americans have been taught to talk of pauper labor and cheap labor in these countries.

Does not this look like as if there was something rotten in Denmark-United States? David Starr Jordan says: Indirect taxes—i.e., tariff taxes and deferred payments, bonds, mortgages, etc.—are the two great instruments of national slavery.

But what is slavery? One man feeding another who ought to labor to feed himself.

He also says: Just so long as we are foolish enough to believe that our right to labor and to trade must be obtained by paying tribute to a banking class instead of to our own inherent power we are as completely enslaved and far less certain of our living as though we sold the bodies of ourselves and our children to a literal master.

To sum it up.

The high cost of living is:

1. In some things under protection and cost of transportation.

2. Profits demanded by tariff produced trusts.

3. The shifting of taxes of an indirect nature upon us little people who work.

4. The capitalist who lives by interest increases his interest. The man who rents increases his rents.

These classes are fed and mighty little they give to charity, for it would be an unpardonable sin if they ever diminished their once acuired capital to live. It must be transmiqted to their posterity. See?

Moses stood for justice.

Christ stood for truth.

Personal liberty to do a wrong is not implied in these propositions. When Christ was 12 years old by some unknown means He got into a conversation with the wise men and for three days he plied them with questions concerning the law, and it is said disputed with them.

This is the only time He went to school. His parents rebuked Him, as He must abide His time and fulfill the law, which was that no one should teach until He was 30. He is supposed to have spent during the [illegible] eighteen years as a carpenter, after which He started out to perform His mission of preaching the gospel to the poor. The multitudes of common people heard Him gladly.

But these wise guys of the Sanhedrin these Pharisees and Sadducees could not forgive Him. His religion did not suit them. But when they could not have Him condemned before a heathen ruler on account of His religion they accused Him of having the wrong sort of politics. Then the heathen king washed his hands in innocence and gave Him over to these learned men. And so was crucified at the instigation of an ignorant mob, the product of these learned men, and He was nailed between two thieves. He said: I am the way, the truth and the life. Pilate asked: What is truth? The same question confronts us today. But instead the heathen of today ask what is Christianity?

I listened one Sunday afternoon in your city recently to a Socialist speaker explain the fundamental principles of Socialism. He never mentioned Christ, but what he said appeared to me to be the ethics of Christianity applied to government.

Government in itself is a business proposition. It is not temperance, theology or physiology. The prohibitionist is right in his contentions about the evils of the liquor traffic. But every Republican and Democratic ballot is against him. The saloon system is their revenue system. Mayor Lunn said the other day he would like to close every saloon in Schenectady, but he dare not. This saloon is only a Republican and Democratic custom house. The Socialist would take the profit from the business by taking off the tax to the government.

In this they are right, and why not declare for free trade and free whisky? This I do to the astonishment of the Prohibs and the chagrin of the Republicans.

I back these things with truths that are natural and incontrovertible.

Let us liken the two old parties to the Pharisees and Sadducees. The Sadducees did not believe in a resurrection and often argued this matter, but fundamentally they were agreed as to government.

So with the Republicans and Democrats. They have been teaching unjust and oppressive theories so long that the common people have been deceived into the crucifying of truth by delusive theories until truth is being crucified between thieves.

Amongst the Pharisees were the scribes who were the writers of the law. In our day a great scribe arose who wanted to write a law limiting the precentage of the trusts and placing them under the protection of the flag to continue their plunder of the people in a more temperate form. This has only caused a division in the ranks of the apostles of greed and graft. The breach may be healed by compromise, but truth and right need no reforming. They are eternal principles. Compromise and reform are only applicable to things of doubtful utility or unjust elements of society.

On my way East last June to the Gettysburg celebration I met an old neighbor that I had not seen since the Civil War. He had been living in Nebraska about sixty miles from my place in Kansas. He had entered the army when only a month past sixteen years. He was a prisoner in Andersonville seven months. He said among other things that if we want to learn we must get Socialist literature. Our Associated Press only gives truth by chance. This man owns two farms. That means he is not a dependent for labor on a factory. He has been a paralytic for twenty years. He does some insurance business in a town and walks with great difficulty. All over this land I find the old guardians of liberty in arms with the Socialists in defense of the liberties proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Paine, the great agitator in revolutionary times, says "trade flourishes best when it is free, and it is a weak policy to try to fetter it." This is what my books are intended to explain. I only offer apologies for my effort.

Socialists should know that this protective policy only insures profits to capital. If it stopped at profits we might prolong our existence longer, but when profits become plunder by wholesale it is time for us to reason why. When I said to a young preacher in Kansas last spring that interest, usury, bonds, mortgages, securities and endowments were only synonyms for slavery, he did not dispute my proposition. When I said the same thing to a college professor, he took exception to the endowment proposition. This endowment proposition is but another system of indirect taxation for the support of these colleges. Some of these funds might be loaned to a private citizen and he in turn would pay interest—a tax to the institution. If loaned to a manufacturing plant it is charged to the user of the goods, if loaned to a town or municipality it is paid in direct taxes, and so we have it in an ever increasing ratio.

Out in Kansas where my best friend lies buried and other friends and where I want my final resting place to be, there was a proposition to raise $10,000—to put out as an endowment to furnish a perpetual fund for the care of the cemetery. Those at the head of the proposition was the president of the bank in the town. In 1869 he was breaking prairie with an ox team. But how he became a banker I will not here explain.

He and his friends proposed to put in $500. It was proposed that I give ten. I very quietly remarked that perhaps the Socialists would get hold of this country and we would not have this sort of money. The conversation of the other fellow I will not record here. Now abolitionists did not believe in chattel slavery, although it carried with it the care of the laborer.

Socialists do not believe in any sort of slavery.

Dr. N. D. Hillis in his Gettysburg speech on July 4, 1913, told us that at one time in the history of Virginia the Legislature came within one vote of making Virginia a free State.

A Socialist writer in commenting upon this fact accounts for it thus:

Virginia was the most autocratic of all the colonies, being mostly owned by sons of nobility.

They know of a more subtle system which was the European plan of the control of money and control of labor by control of wages. The American plan carried with it the care of the laborer. I describe this at greater length in my books.

But to return. Was you refused to contribute to this endowment good Socialist doctrine or fanaticism? I have not found it necessary thus far in life for some one to work for me and feed me to keep me alive. Why should I want some one to work for me after I was dead when I needed no care when workers were as they are now without homes or common comforts and burdens each year becoming heavier?

There is a proposition in the State of New York to raise $60,000,000 as an endowment fund to pension teachers. This is but another sly way to get the unearned increment of the plutocrats into a productive investment to increase their holdings at the expense of the people who work for a living.

In all ages freedom from slavery has been hard to attain.

Professor Rauschenbush says when Christianity pervaded the Roman Empire the slaves became restless and contributed to its downfall.

I repeat, Christianity does not stand for slavery.

What sort of Christians would Socialists be if they stood for the same conditions Republicans and Democrats stand for?

If Christianity were slavery then I'll none of it. It is not an overproduction of Christianity that is oppressing us, but rather a lack of it.

By the sweat of his face shall man eat bread.

Not by the swat of his dollars.

It does not occur to those who have saved some dollars or who have inherited some that they could use them and reduce their pile as necessity demanded. Now, this is the situation:

If you live off the interest of your money or rents you are being fed by individual citizens. If you live by being fed at an almshouse or penitentiary you are fed by a community or county or State and are thus socially fed. If you are fed by getting interest on muicipal, State or government bonds you are socially fed. When you vote in a Republic you are exercising a socialistic privilege. Better be a Socialist. It will save asking so many questions as to what Socialists will do. Just go along and help to do things right. See?

How would Socialists build a Woolworth building—for instance? Perhaps we would not need one. Perhaps there would be room on the face of the earth to build houses without infringing on the rights of the birds to the air. How would we farm under Socialism? Give us all the fool questions you wish, but let us have also the same privilege of asking questions, for it is written: "Though a man be a fool he can ask more questions than ten wise men can answer."—New York Call.

"COMRADE" LARRY

By Maud Davis Walker

Larry was eleven years old—a splendid age for thinking. And Larry had begun to think, too. There had been so many things happen in his short life to make him think. First of all, he had got too well acquainted with Poverty, that giant who strides over the world torturing the many and sparing the few! And for some time Larry had been trying to figure out some way by which this giant might be got rid of; but it was a puzzle for a boy of eleven.

Christmas (just past) had also brought him subject for much thought, for it had brought its usual disappointments to the children of his class—the class commonly called "The Poor." And now the New Year, so full of promise for the limited Rich, and so full of threat for the numerous Poor, was almost at hand. As the snow thickened and the ice widened the price of coal advanced and food became scarcer, which troubled Larry considerably, for he heard his father and mother talk of these things a very great deal.

One afternoon as Larry was hurrying down the cold street, shivering in his thin coat, the voice of an old man fell upon his ears. "Comrades!" rang the voice. And Larry, full of curiosity, stopped to listen. The aged street-speaker stood on a box at the corner. His figure was ill-clad and bent; but Larry saw that his eyes were full of hope and kindliness. "Comrades," went on the speaker, "how long will it be ere we have learned the lesson of brotherly love? The kinship of all men? That's it, the kinship—the comradeship! When true comradeship prevails we shall banish poverty, and thereby suffering. Comrades, bestir yourselves! How many of us are starving for food and suffering for shelter? How many?" His voice fell to a whisper, and his bright eyes roamed the small group of people who listened to him; then they fell upon Larry's thin pale face. "And our little children," said the aged man, his voice full of tears, "our little boys and girls! What are we doing for them? While the handful of millionaires of this town are feeding the best of meat to their pet dogs our little comrades starve! Oh, comrades, the shame is ours!"

The word "comrades" made Larry's heart leap in his underfed body. He half whispered it. Then he turned and beheld a young fellow watching eagerly the speaker. "Comrade," he murmured to him, touching his hand, "you look cold."

The young fellow turned to him. "Comrade," he said back, "I am cold in the body, but warm in the heart. I am working for the big cause, and even though my body freeze my heart stays warm. Are you one of us? But of course you are, sonny, for you just now called me comrade. Ah, my young comrade, when even little children like you have to carry a big share of the burdens of life upon their tender backs it is time for the world-wide fight! Yes, the fight for justice!" He paused and held his naked hands over his mouth, so that he might smother his coughing. Then he turned to find shelter in a doorway, for the cold had got into his blood. As Larry walked past him, sorrowing for him, he said softly: "The world for the man, the woman and the child. Fight for that, little comrade! The world for the man the woman and the CHILD!"

Larry ran homeward, the young comrade's words filling his heart. "Comrades," he said softly under his breath. "Comrades! The world for the man, the woman and the—CHILD." Then his heart warmed his thinly-clad, shivering body. And he ran as fast as [illegible] father about the things he had heard the things he knew were just and right.—Appeal to Reason.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 29th November, 1913

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year		$ 771,578 88
Net Profits for the year ending 29th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts		2,992,951 10
		$ 3,764,529 98
This has been appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 104, 105, 106 and 107, at ten per cent. per annum		$ 1,500,000 00
Bonus of one per cent. payable 1st June		150,000 00
Bonus of one per cent. payable 1st December		150,000 00
Written off Bank Premises		500,000 00
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)		80,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account		1,000,000 00
Balance carried forward		384,529 98
		$ 3,764,529 98

GENERAL STATEMENT

29th November, 1913

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$15,642,923 18
Deposits not bearing interest	$52,798,205 84	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	140,015,509 40	192,813,715 24
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		633,237 12
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		10,071,316 73
Bills payable		9,515,787 65
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		1,941,544 19
		$230,618,524 11
Dividends unpaid		2,666 48
Dividend No. 107 and bonus payable 1st December		525,000 00
Capital paid up	$15,000,000 00	
Rest	13,500,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	384,529 98	28,884,529 98
		$ 260,030,720 57

ASSETS

Current Coin and Bullion	$ 9,579,473 66	
Dominion Notes	20,836,182 50	$30,415,656 16
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	$6,884,652 83	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	22,122 47	
Notes of other Banks	3,106,230 00	
Cheques on other Banks	6,418,425 14	16,431,430 44
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		9,619,550 08
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada		16,154,360 65
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities		3,434,695 06
British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities		2,451,989 71
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		18,991,224 04
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		738,500 00
		$ 97,808,316 14
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		[illegible]
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		18,102,015 15
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)		487,554 72
Real Estate (including the unsold balance of former premises of the Eastern Townships Bank)		[illegible]
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		433,697 32
Bank Premises		4,281,381 60
Other Assets		21,411 92
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		1,941,544 19
		$260,030,720 57

D. R. WALKER, PRESIDENT — ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

E. A. LASH, VICE-PRESIDENT

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QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

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Train going South leaves Fernie 9:53 a.m. daily except Sunday, making direct connections at Rexford for the West and with the ORIENTAL LIMITED East bound, THE CRACK train of the Northwest.

Train from the South arrives Fernie 7:30 p.m., makes direct connections at Rexford from East and West.

Special round trip Canadian Holiday Fares to Atlantic Sea Ports in connection with Ocean tickets now in effect.

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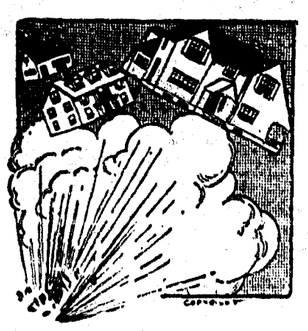

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The question is asked. We answered: "Look around you and see.

Investigation Discloses That Real Estate Prices Are Advancing. ... ...

Are you alive to the situation? If you are we can show you a place you can make a big profit on.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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GLADSTONE LOCAL
No. 2314
Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached.
T. Uphill, Sec.
Fernie, B. C.

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30. Sick Benefit Society in connection.
W. Balderstone, Sec.
Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

MICHEL LOCAL
No. 2334
Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
H. Elmer, Sec.

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.
Michael Warren, Sec.
Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1058
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.
J. Gorton, Sec.

CARBONDALE LOCAL
No. 2227
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.
J. Mitchell, Sec.
Box 105, Coleman.

BANKHEAD LOCAL
No. 29
Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.
Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec.
Bankhead, Alta.

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189
Meet every Sunday afternoon in Miners' Hall, 2.30.
Frank Barringham, Sec.
Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

LOCAL No. 3026
Max Hutter, Secretary.
Georgetown, Canmore, Alta

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2683
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.
J. Johnstone, Sec.

PASSBURG LOCAL
No. 2352
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

BURMIS LOCAL
No. 949
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829
Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.
L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.
James Burke, Sec.
Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481
Meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m.
John Loughran, Sec.

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
John Jones, Sec.
Corbin, B. C.

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THIS store is headquarters. You will always find here everything you would expect to find in a similar store—and many things more.

We specialize on articles of genuine merit. Articles we have tested and tried ourselves and we can recommend and indorse.

You will find here all of the good—the best—the pick—of the standard household articles advertised in magazines.

We add our own guarantee to that of the manufacturer's.

We call your especial attention to the O-Cedar Polish Mop, the greatest boon to cleaner and better housekeeping we know of.

With it you can dust, clean and polish a hardwood floor without getting down on your hands and knees. You can dust the tops of doors, the molding, the tops of high furniture without standing on chairs. You can dust and clean the stair steps and banisters in half the time it usually takes.

You can dust under the bed, and under heavy furniture without moving it, and so on throughout the house—wherever there is dusting to do. You can do it quicker, easier and better with the O-Cedar Polish Mop.

Unlike other dusting mops the O-Cedar Polish Mop can be washed when soiled, and then renewed by adding a few drops of O-Cedar Polish.

We are so confident that you will be delighted with the O-Cedar Polish Mop that we will deliver one to your home on two days' trial. If it is not satisfactory in every respect we do not expect you to keep it, and will instantly return your money. The price of the O-Cedar Polish Mop, complete, is $1.50. Let us send you one on trial.

J. D. QUAIL, Fernie, B.C.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION

In nearly all the late conflicts and struggles between the worker and his master, the great barrier that seems to rise up, is the "recognition of the union." The "captain of industry," if informed that affiliation with men of his class would not be recognized would howl with indignation and demand by what authority such liberty was denied him. He would insist that the freedom to enter an association of employers shall not be abridged, and his attitude under the present industrial system could not be questioned or challenged by men of intelligence. But the right which the employer appropriates to himself and which is upheld by the law, he denies to the man who is dependent on a job. The employer belongs to an organization of his class, but this same employer who has fortressed his interests behind the bulwarks of an employers' association, a mine operators' association or a manufacturers' association, tells his slave that depends upon a job, that he must come to him as an individual, if he has any grievances to be adjusted. He tells his employees who belong to a labor union that he will not recognize the union, and he even goes so far as to tell his employees that unless they waive the right to belong to a labor organization there is no employment for them.

In the state of Michigan the copper barons have declared their willingness to concede the eight-hour day and the minimum wage of $3.00, but in granting these concessions which have been forced from them through the power of organized labor, they declare that the Western Federation of Miners shall not be recognized and that every striker who was once a former employee must renounce his allegiance to that organization, ere he shall be permitted to return to the mines. In the state of Colorado the coal barons have signified their willingness to grant concessions to the striking coal miners, but refuse to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

The workers may be temporarily defeated in their struggles and battles to reach a higher plane of civilization, but the labor organization that was born of economic slavery will live until the last hated vestige of the profit system is banished from the face of the earth.—Miners' Magazine.

An Open Letter to A. Juggins, Esq.

On the Daily Mail Capitalist and His Millions

By R. B. Suthers

(Editor's Note.—Mr. R. B. Suthers is one of the most famous writers on the Clarion of London, and as his remarks to the British Juggins are as perfectly applicable to the species on this side of the Atlantic they are here reproduced, with the hope that Jugginses of all nationalities may profit by them.)

Dear Mr. Juggins—I received your note inclosing a cutting from the Daily Mail. I read the article on "The Capitalist and His Millions: A Working Man's Delusion," by "A Labor Man," and dropped it in my waste basket. Then I read your note, with its challenge, and I picked the article up again. You say, "I don't suppose you'll have the decency or the pluck to refer to this crushing indictment of Socialism in the Clarion."

I assure you, on my honor, Mr. Juggins, that it was not the question of pluck which impelled me to cast the cutting into the waste basket. It was rather a question of decency. I know the Daily Mail rates the intelligence of its readers very low, but even I was amused at the insolence of its editor in offering his readers such a farrago of flapdoodle as the article you sent me.

Flapdoodle, Mr. Juggins, is the stuff they feed fools on.

I did not at first think it worth notice. However, as you seem to have risen to the bait, I will accept your challenge and try to show you that the indictment you think so crushing is merely piffle.

The Daily Mail, Mr. Juggins, is a capitalist organ, whose object is to keep the great family of workers ignorant, to the end that the great family of workers will continue contentedly to produce wealth for the small family of the exploiters of labor.

Now the great family of workers has recently begun to show symptoms of revolt against this arrangement. The great family of workers is beginning to ask for more of the wealth it creates, and the small family of capitalist exploiters is beginning to get alarmed.

What is causing this outburst of rebellion against the exploiters? The revolters, Mr. Juggins, have somehow got into their heads the idea that the exploiters are taking an unfair share of the wealth produced. That wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds in the hands of the few, while the many are still poor, or poorer than before. Some of them are actually talking about a bloody revolution in order to obtain their rights.

The exploiters are alarmed. They do not wish to lose their plunder, any of it. Something must be done. What?

A brilliant genius in the Daily Mail office comes to the rescue. "Show the people that these ideas about capital robbing labor are delusions. Give them the true facts and figures. You can do anything with figures. Let the stuff be written by an alleged Labor Man, one of their own class. Then they will swallow it."

Now let us look at this antidote to labor unrest, Mr. Juggins. The Labor Man says that "our national wealth is not increasing by leaps and bounds, the profits and salaries of the income tax paying portion of the community are not growing by hundreds of millions, and greedy capitalists are not robbing the workers of two-thirds of the product of their labor, or anything like it."

Now, according to estimates made by various experts, the national income has increased as follows:

1904 ..... £1,710,000,000
1913 ..... £2,200,000,000

The Daily Mail man says it hasn't increased by "leaps and bounds." Well, Mr. Juggins, are you getting 33 per cent more in 1913 than you did in 1904? If you were you would think it leaping and bounding, wouldn't you?

But stop. Does the Daily Mail man give any evidence to prove that the national wealth is not leaping and bounding?

Yes. What does he say? He says, first, that "the growth of the check system has accelerated the circulation of money."

Do you understand how that fact proves that the national wealth has not leaped and bounded, Mr. Juggins? You don't. I don't. The writer of the article doesn't. He put that in for the Juggins family. It doesn't do anything but fill up space.

Secondly, he states that "incomes are more carefully reviewed" by the Income Tax Commissioners than formerly.

When was "formerly"? The Daily Mail doesn't say. As a fact the incomes have been carefully reviewed for the last seven years. So that can't account for the increase in the figures.

Now we come to his third proof Mr. Juggins. I am sure this one mightily impressed you. It is so suited for the Juggins intelligence.

A Labor Man quotes:

"Look," says the Socialist, "the amount assessed for income tax has grown by hundreds of millions, and now approaches £1,100,000,000 a year, while wages do not exceed about half that sum."

Then "A Labor Man" shows how the fool Socialist is mistaken. The incomes of income tax payers amount to £1,200,000,000. Yes, says "A Labor Man," "but figures are not always facts."

They are not, Mr. Juggins.

"Many a pound of the income tax is counted several times over, and taxed several times over within a year." Says "A Labor Man":

An employer, for instance, may make £1,000 profit. That is duly assessed, taxed and recorded. Most of the money is immediately passed on to dozens of shopkeepers, merchants, suppliers of various materials, servants, agents. Many of these are income tax payers, so portions of the original £1,000 go to make up the profits or incomes of these people, and are reviewed by the revenue officers. . . . Labor sees the total, and jumps to the conclusion that the whole lot has been got out of its industry.

Now how do these facts prove that the national wealth is not increasing by leaps and bounds, Mr. Juggins? Do you understand how they prove it? You don't. I don't. "A Labor Man" doesn't. The paragraph is flapdoodle.

It is perfectly true that some profits are taxed more than once, maybe a hundred times. But that doesn't touch the argument. It isn't a new fact. It has always been so, Mr. Juggins. It was just the same thirty years ago, when the total income assessed for income taxe was £300,000,000. If you are going to deduct certain amounts from the total income because they are taxed more than once, you must do it for every year, and not alone for the year when the total is £1,200,000,000.

Again, Mr. Juggins, I wonder of it occurred to you to ask yourself why the Daily Mail genius didn't go on to prove that the £600,000,000 supposed to be received by labor must really be much less than that sum?

When John Smith receives his 30 shillings he immediately passes it on to shopkeepers, coal agents, doctors and other persons, many of whom do not pay income tax.

Consequently, the incomes of these shopkeepers and others who do not pay income tax are counted over and over again in the £600,000,000, and if "A Labor Man" went into these figures with the same dash he might discover that labor's income is next to nothing at all.

Let us take another example of "A Labor Man's" legerdemain. He says labor forms all sorts of wrong opinions about profits, and gives the following illustration:

Sir Coalowner dies, leaving a fortune (in figures) of £500,000. Labor leaders at once begin to count up how many poor miners have slaved all their lives to make that half million for that bloated capitalist. It never occurs to these poor fools that probably the major portion of the fortune is in plant and machinery, without which the miners could not work, and that very likely the foundation of the fortune—the capital that enabled the mine to be opened and equipped—was got by pure speculation, got from less fortunate capitalists and not from labor at all.

That is crushing, isn't it, Mr. Juggins? Just think. We poor fools believe that all wealth is made by work, but the Daily Mail genius tells us that wealth can be made by "pure speculation."

What is "pure speculation," Mr. Juggins? Have you ever seen any wealth that was made by "pure speculation"? You haven't. I haven't The Daily Mail flapdoodle hasn't. But he thinks you are such a Juggins that you will believe it when he says it.

Where did the £500,000 worth of plant and machinery come from? Didn't men delve for the iron, and work it up into machinery? Working men. How otherwise could it come into the mine, Mr. Juggins?

And how did one man come to own £500,000 worth of plant and machinery, Mr. Juggins? The wages of ironworkers and machinists are, say, £2 a week. To make £500,000 worth would then take one man 250,000 weeks—over 4,800 years. How did one man come to own the result of so much labor?

Certainly not by his own work, Mr. Juggins. Was it by "pure speculation"? Or by robbery, shall we say?

Every penny of that £500,000 (in plant and machinery) except what was saved by the owner out of the amount really and actually created by his own labor was stolen from the workers, Mr. Juggins.

Legally? Oh, yes, legally stolen. We do all our big stealing legally. What are lawyers in Parliament for?

Shall I go on? Yes, there are one or two more gems of logic and arithmetic which will perhaps repay attention.

Here is a knockout blow. "A Labor Man" says:

If what the Socialists say and the workmen think were true—if it were correct that labor only gets about one-third of what it produces—it would follow that on the average the workman with 30 shillings a week is earning £3 for somebody else. But what is the fact? Taking British industry through, it requires capital equal to £150 to employ a skilled workman for a year. As the dividends do not exceed 5 per cent spread over bad as well as good times, it will be seen that capital gets no more than labor, £7 10s. a year for each man employed. Yet, if we accept the gospel of Socialism, we shall believe that capital takes [illegible] share.

Now, Mr. Juggins, just pull your intellect together and try to follow me in a small sum in arithmetic.

The number of manual workers is about 15,000,000. Let us say 16,000,000 to be on the right side.

The Daily Mail expert says that capital makes £7 10s. per person employed. Multiply £7 10s. by 16,000,000 and we get £120,000,000. That is the sum which the Daily Mail tells you, Mr. Juggins, is the whole robbery of labor.

Now turn to the Daily Mail Yearbook ... 1913, Mr. Juggins, page 266. Yes, the Daily Mail Yearbook, not the Clarion Yearbook.

You will find there particulars of incomes, schedule D, from business concerns, professions, employments and certain interests. The total is £415,585,571.

That is quite enough to flatten out the flapdoodle figures, but schedule D does not tell us all the story.

If you get the Inland Revenue Report, Mr. Juggins, and work out the figures for yourself, you will find that the capitalist class take in rent and interest at least £700,000,000 of the total national income. This is all sheer robbery.

The government returns show income tax assessments of £1,200,000,000. The Daily Mail conjurer shows that the capitalists only get £120,000,000.

It is no mitigation of the robbery, Mr. Juggins, to argue that the rich "pass on" a good deal of the wealth to shopkeepers, doctors, dancers, motor car manufacturers and others. How does that benefit the labor that has to produce the food, the clothes, the houses and the coal for all these hangers-on of the rich? Some of them do useful work. Many don't.

Professor Marshall, not a Socialist, estimated a few years ago that the rich wasted at least £500,000,000 a year. Labor produces the wealth they waste, not "pure speculation."

The Socialists' case against the present system does not rest wholly on the unequal distribution of the wealth now produced.

It is not so much that the system robs the producers of two-thirds or three-quarters or seven-eights of the wealth they create. It is that the present system prevents the people from producing wealth in much greater quantities.

Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Juggins, that it is an extraordinary thing that a skilled workingman rarely earns £2 a week? After a century of inventions, with all that science and organization have done, don't you think it a paltry result that £2 a week (you know what that means in food, clothing and hoveling) should be the reward of the aristocrats of labor?

And think of the millions at £1 a week, and the women and girls at 8 shillings and less, Mr. Juggins.

No. The unrest is not caused entirely by the question of whether the capitalists and landlords steal one-third or two-thirds. There are two kinds of robbery. I can be robbed of what I have got, and I can be robbed of what I could get if I were free.

The capitalist system is a rotten system, not only because it robs the worker of much he does produce but because it stands in the way of the production of the much greater wealth which, under Socialism, would provide plenty for the rational wants of the whole people.

We are really a very poor nation. [duplicate] We are really a very poor nation, not a rich nation, Mr. Juggins, and it is the object of the present owners of land and capital to keep the bulk of us poor.

The Daily Mail is anxious to make you believe that we are all brothers in poverty. The poor capitalist! Didn't you weep when you read "A Labor Man's" final example, Mr. Juggins?

Writing of the coal industry, he said, "Capital only gets a net profit of sixpence per ton. In other words, labor gets out of this industry a shilling for every penny taken by capital."

Think of it! Labor getting twelve times as much as poor capital. As if, Mr. Juggins, labor were one man and capital one man.

But when you know that there are a million in the labor army and only a few hundred in the army of capitalists, the division does not seem so remarkably equitable.

And does capital only steal sixpence a ton, Mr. Juggins?

How is it, then, Mr. Juggins, that capital pays income tax on £40,000,000 coal profits, whereas if the Daily Mail conjurer were correct, they would only pay on £6,500,000?

Really, Mr. Juggins, I think I have been perhaps too considerate in assuming that the article was written by a clever juggler. Such piffle could only have been written by—a Juggins.

—New York Call.

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HE LIKED THE SAMPLE

"It is the funniest thing," remarked a father in Girard the other day. "I have been very careful that my boy should not loaf on the street. The other evening he didn't show up until dark. I asked him where he had been, intending to be very severe on him. But when he replied, 'At the school house working on a cabaret for Christmas,' I couldn't say a word. You see, that is the result of installing manual training in the Girard schools. All day Thanksgiving he was at the school house, planing and chiselling, although school was not in session. It is the first time I ever knew children in this town to go to school when they didn't have to. And they tell me that all the boys are just as much interested as my boy is."

The listener, who was a Socialist, replied: "If this little socialistic feature will create so much enthusiasm in the town, it is no wonder people are afraid Socialism itself will completely upset society."

"It looks that way," smiled the parent. "And my little girl is just as much interested in domestic science. She not only attends every class, but she also tinkers about the kitchen all her spare time, and is learning to do wonderful cooking."

"Seems to be inclined to break up the home, eh?"

There was no answer. Appeal to Reason.

A class was in progress in Indianapolis this season of "peace and good will"—the employing class refusing to give the workers enough of their own product to enable them to live decently. There can be no explanation or peace on earth so long as any portion of labor's product is withheld from labor.

A Massachusetts judge has decided that a blacklist is not a boycott and is, therefore, legal. In other words, after capitalism has assumed the job of employing the people, it has a right to combine to refuse employment wherever it likes and thus starve its victim to death. What does that lack of being the most atrocious murders upheld by the courts?

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WHAT YOU WANT AND WHAT YOU GET!

The following is an extract from a speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier delivered at a banquet at Hamilton, Ont., recently:

"I told you at the beginning that new problems are continually arising. There are latent forces which, unnoticed, silent and unforeseen, work out problems which were never dreamed of. . .

"The question which is discussed at this moment is not the price of dreadnoughts. It is the problem of making ends meet as between expenditures and income.

"A table of statistics lately compiled by the British board of trade, which is known for its accuracy, has stated that the cost of living had increased seven per cent in Great Britain during the last decade and in Canada 51 per cent. Now just one point here. Reflect that Canada produces yearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the consumption is only 50,000,000 and the surplus has to find a market abroad. Up to this time practically the only market has been the market of Great Britain. If then we reflect that Great Britain has to import all the wheat which she consumes and if we reflect further that the price of the wheat and the price of bread is cheaper in Great Britain than in Canada, then you would have to agree with me that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark, Canada."

Having read the above, a visitor from Mars (presuming, of course, he were unacquainted with the methods of politicians on this sphere) would immediately arrive at the conclusion that the British Isles was the one and only spot on earth and that free trade the only logical solution to the problems that beset this glorious and wide domain. And, of course, this is so, according to Sir Wilfrid, so he and the man from Mars might agree. But should the latter extend his trip and visit the older country that has embraced and retained Sir Wilfrid's panacea for the present evil, what, reader, do you think would be the state of that individual's mind, devoid as it would be of all political prejudice? After the astronomic visitor had seen the throngs leaving the British Isles, after he had visited the slums, seen the female chain workers, the pit brow girls, the unemployed, the discontent and poverty prevailing there, would he credit the leader of Liberalism with being ignorant or insane? Or would he tell him that it did not seem to make one iota of difference whether food stuff had increased seven per cent or seven hundred, there was just as much want, just as much discontent and just as much cause for discontent!

As a matter of fact, he would not have to go to the Old Country, thanks to the press, he might read the report of Sir Wilfrid's oration in one portion and then turn to another column of the same page and find the following:

MANY SETTLERS FROM GERMANY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Dr. R. W. Schweibs, of Germany, is in the city making arrangements for the establishing of a company with $5,000,000 [illegible] for the purpose of bringing out of German families who desire to come [illegible] supplying them with land and farm implements when they get here and arranging that the families stay together.

The company expects to bring out 250 families next spring.

Fancy, bringing 250 families to a country where they raise 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat than they can consume and where prices have increased 51 per cent within the last 10 years!

Now, suppose the man from Mars pursued his [illegible] back to the [illegible] other land where food stuff was so cheap, money so plentiful and discontent so prevalent, that the noble and glorious Liberal party were in power, while here in Canada the wicked bold and Tories reign supreme! Shades of Saturn! [illegible], metaphorically speaking, count in the same mental condition as the man from Mars how long do you think, reader, would either of these takes—Liberalism and Toryism—be tolerated? Just long enough to tell them that they were the most impossible of possible solutions to the present conditions that prevail.

"The reason you have never gotten what you want is because you have never known how to get it,' but once remove from the mind the fusty, moldy hypocritical teachings of capitalism and the worker will KNOW—for he cannot do otherwise.

THE NEW YEAR

Another year has been logged and we are now entering the year of 1914, with, it is presumed, the usual resolutions. There was a time when we told these good resolutions to our friends and impressed upon them our determination to "stay with 'em." But as we advanced in years and wisdom ?) we became more reticent about our intentions and possibly the fact that our paving contracts with the nether regions had been a little too heavy may account for this reticence. Resolutions are fine things, but the trouble is that the man who waits for the New Year to make up his mind is invariably in the same position as the man who is waiting for tomorrow—he waits.

In this town alone there are a number of tradesmen who carry union-made goods and there are a number who do NOT carry union-made goods. Let it be thoroughly understood in the first place that we thoroughly appreciate the economic side of this question, and realize that union goods cost more than goods made in sweat shops where unfair conditions prevail. In this town, however, there are more union men, in proportion to its population, than in most towns of its size. Here, if anywhere, there should prevail a strong feeling in favor of union-made goods, and yet, strange to say, rarely if ever do you see the tradesmen advertise the union label. And, why? Because you never ask for it! You never troubled a tinker's damn whether your shoes were union made or non-union made. And starting at your shoes we fininsh at your hat—all scab made. Your excuses are many—the favorite one being that you can't afford union made clothes or boots; or that you don't think it "cuts any ice" whether you ask for the union label or not, the other fellow don't seem to care, so why should you? Excellent logic. You never stop to think how ridiculous your position is; you never seem to realize that independent of the other fellow you must do your share. Oh, no! You prefer to fall back upon the threadbare economic argument—you can't afford to. And while you are in this state of mind you never will afford it. By insisting on the union label you are accomplishing some very useful propaganda work. The tradesman who is being repeatedly asked for "union made" will very quickly realize that he has to lay in a stock of union goods if he wishes to retain your patronage. He buys more than enough to satisfy your demands because he realizes that there may be others demanding the same. And if you stop to think the position of a retailer becomes patent. He will always get what his patrons want—if he wishes to stay in business. Now you have not WANTED union made goods or the local tradesmen would have them on sale.

Here, then, is a New Year's resolution for you: Ask for the union label and see you get it! There is another way whereby you can help your paper, and this at no great trouble or additional expense. And that is by watching the advertising columns of the Ledger and supporting those who see fit to use the columns of your paper. This will not cost you any extra and will help us a whole lot. When you purchase any article you have seen advertised in the Ledger, tell the tradesman; by so doing you are helping both us and the tradesman. The cost to you is nil.

There are in this district a number of people who never advertise in this paper, but who handle a considerable amount of the mine workers' money. Now, "reciprocity" is a nice thing, and it is our intention to boost those firms who see fit to use these columns, and by a little thought on your part you can help a whole lot. You can make this another New Year resolution: Patronize those tradesmen who use the Ledger to advertise their wares.

Just one more: What about that dollar subscription? Isn't it nearly time you paid it? This will also help considerably. Now, whether you will make these good resolutions and keep them we do not know, but if you make a start we will most certainly take up where you leave off and keep the ball rolling until 1915. With best wishes for the present year.

To the Citizens of Fernie

At the request of a number of the ratepayers and citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for re-election as Mayor. A public meeting will be called to discuss municipal issues. You will all be in possession of [illegible] statement for the year 1913 before Election day.

J. L. Gates

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

TABER NOTES

The new year promises to start in with a very inauspicious beginning for the miners of this camp, as the Canada West mine will be idle until Monday. This company has so far this season had the greatest run of its history. There has not been an idle day since early in July and the output per day has far exceeded any previous year.

Pres. Smith and Board Member Rees were visitors to Taber a few days ago and attended a special meeting of Local 102. This was the first time we had the pleasure of hearing Pres. Smith address a meeting of our local, and, while the meeting was not as well attended as we would have liked to see, a very appreciative audience listened to the speakers. To say the least, Pres. Smith without any attempt at oratory, created a very good impression and made lots of friends. Bro. Rees addressed the meeing in his usual style and gave a very interesting account of the affairs of the organization in different district. Under the present regime Taber has at least no reason to complain from inattention on the part of the district officers, as during the last six months we have been visited more often than in the four previous years to our knowledge.

The hospital question is at present engaging the attention of the miners of this vicinity. The municipality of Taber has erected a hospital, but has not provided funds to furnish it, consequently the building is standing empty. The Canada West Coal Co. has offered to furnish a ward of four beds, and to supply coal and light at cost. The ladies of the town have raised $250 in aid of the furnishings, and a tag day on pay day realized over $100. It will take at least $1,000 to put the hospital in readiness for operation. The miners have made a proposition to the directors that they would donate one dollar per man immediately to buy equipment, providing that they would sign an agreement to furnish hospital attendance to them and their families for a levy of fifty cents per month. No answer has yet been returned, but it seems that the directors do not think this enough. They claim that the miners represent about three-fifths of the population, and according to their own figures at one dollar per month the miners would pay seven eighths of the cost of operation of the hospital, and they have been generous enough to give us one-sixth of the representation on the board of directors.

Something new was introduced into the social life of the camp this season in the shape of a Christmas tree for the children. A collection was taken on pay day with this object in view and the money expended in buying toys and useful articles for the youngsters. A nice program was drawn up and the hall decorated for the occasion. The arrangements were in charge of an able committee as follows: A. McRoberts, J. McIvor, H. Brooks, W. Black, G. Verral and R. Jones. After the toys were distributed, tea and cake was passed around and a very enjoyable time was had.

On Christmas Day the band visited several places in town and played music appropriate to the occasion.

Arrangements have been made for the reopening of the Canada West library. This formerly used to be carried on at the mine, but all the property has been moved to the Miners' Hall, and will be run in connection with the local union. The committee in charge are making arrangements to have all the principal labor papers of the world furnished to the members and to make the hall a place of social resort.

What appears to have been a robbery of the mail took place here on Tuesday morning. A mail bag cut open and the mail strewn in all directions was found on the south side on Tuesday morning by some children, who brought some of the letters home to their parents, who immediately phoned for the police. It seems that the bag was thrown off an eastbound train to be transferred to a west bound one, and in the interval was stolen and nothing was known of it until found in the morning. No trace has been found so far of the guilty parties.

Joe Bradley has quit the big mine and in partnership with George Reddel has leased a mine at Grassy Lake, which they will operate for the next two years.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

The Christmas tree entertainment held on Xmas eve at Beaver Mines was a great success from all viewpoints. The fact that close upon $120 worth of presents was distributed amongst the 80 children under 12 belonging to the camp was in itself something [illegible] that for some months previous the mine had been working short time. The New Hall was packed to overflowing. The concert commenced at 7 p.m. prompt and the mirth and fun grew fast and furious until 9 p.m., [illegible] Class emerged from the basement to distribute the long looked for presents amongst the youngsters.

Mr. Tom Moody occupied the chair and in his usual genial style introduced the artistes. Several of the artistes deserve special notice, but experience has taught the scribe that this would be unwise, for the following reasons. In the early part of last year Beaver Mines could boast of an Amateur Orchestral Society second to none in this part of the Dominion; they gave several concerts, for which they received unstinted praise, and all went merry as a marriage bell until a favorable report appeared in the Ledger and a few of the performers had nice things said about them. This was the beginning of the end. The performers that got noticed considered themselves superior to those who did not, and were forever shaking the Ledger in the faces of the others. Then like school girls squabbling, and refusing to play if they can't be the mother, they squabbled and eventually the society became a wreck. As S. C. John Loughran was voted a success. After the concert the floor was cleared for dancing, which was carried on to the wee sma' oors.

Look out in next week's Ledger for an up-to-date recitation on the Senwhenydd disaster, S. W. England.

Douglas McDowell had the misfortune to sprain his shoulders on Christmas day. He was medically attended by Dr. Deleney. The doctor does not consider the injury serious and thinks he will be all right again in a few weeks.

Leslie McDowell was down from Calgary last week spending the holidays at the home of his parents. He has almost grown out of ken since he left the mine here two years ago.

Joe Kubasic buried his baby boy, six months old, at Pincher Creek on Xmas eve. The child died from pneumonia at Pincher Creek hospital the day previous.

A public meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, Beaver, on Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a new school district. At present the Beaver Mines township is almost equally divided between the Gladstone Valley school district and the Coal Fields school district, but as both schools are over two miles from the townsite, young children could not make the journey, especially in bad weather. The meeting, though not very large, was fairly representative. Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. Norman Morrison, who have been moving in the matter previously, were appointed president and secretary respectively. After touching upon the great inconvenience caused to parents and children owing to the school being so far away, and pointing out how important it is that a school district should be formed for the town immediately, the chairman called upon Mr. Morrison, secretary, to read the correspondence, which passed between him and government officials on the matter. After several questions had been answered and matters in connection with the correspondence discussed, it was moved by J. Loughran and seconded by H. Prior that the government be asked to grant immediate powers to form a school district in the town of Beaver Mines. This was unanimously agreed to, and a committee, consisting of John Loughran, Harry Prior and Harry Drew to act in conjunction with the chairman and secretary, were appointed.

MICHEL NOTES

Sorry to announce William Porter met with an accident whilst following his employment in New Michel, although his injury does not appear serious. We wish him also a speedy recovery.

We are sorry to announce Joe Halsall is sick. A speedy recovery we all wish. Also, Mrs. T. A. Murphy, who has been unable to leave the house for over a week. We wish her also a speedy recovery.

Just a word about New Michel, if you will allow me, please. I must congratulate the New Michel people who have done well in making the sidewalk. Don't forget they want help for the lighting of the town. I mentioned in a previous issue Old Town must help. The Old Townites receive the benefits of New Town, so let us reciprocate. Electric light and sidewalks is just what we want and we must have them.

The band was out on Christmas day and gave a good account of themselves. We are confident of a good band this New Year, but we must support them better and good results will follow, we are sure.

We were surprised to hear the rival band, under the name of Casey Jones' Mixed Band. The instruments were Tutes-Wood musical toys. The good cheer helped along quite a lot. The kiddies are all saying "We'll beat him next year."

The invitation dance in Crahan's hall was fairly well represented but, oh! while everything was going well $1.00 please! Quite a surprise; almost a shock. Get your dollars ready next time.

Evan C. [illegible] and Miss Dreda Newman were visitors to Corbin New Year's eve, giving the Corbin people the benefit of their musical talent.

A greeting to Old and New Michel: A Happy New Year. May [illegible] good cheer, in the mountainous air; we all have our share, although we must say the weather is so gay, makes everyone happy on this bright New Year's day. A Happy and Joful New Year to all.

Michel Local Union Notes

A contract miners' meeting was held on Sunday last in Crahan's Hall. After the secretary read out the minutes of the previous meeting several remarks were made about the scrutineers in the manner they took the ballot at the checkweigh election. Just at the time our Local Union notes came to hand several contract miners brought in a protest about the scrutineers using words of intimidation while taking the ballot. A special contract miners' meeting will be held next Sunday and the charge against the scrutineers will be thrashed out. If there has been any unfair means of getting certain men in let us have it brought to light.

President Smith was in camp on Tuesday visiting the new (so-called) No. 8 seam. Let us hope to hear of a speedy settlement as to what seam it really is. All the men up the mountain want to know what the result will be. We don't want to be over-reaching in what we ask of the coal company, but anything fair and in accordance with the agreement is all we ask. Our secretary wonders himself sometimes "shall we ever be able to settle matter (we may say, in blunt words, 'grievances') with the company's officials?" We claim that we are sufficiently intelligent to understand the agreement, although plenty of bluff seems to be prevalent.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue *from below* is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

THE **Bellevue Hotel**

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
Excellent Cuisine.

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

Stephen T. Humble

For Skates, Hockey Sticks, Heaters Ranges, Furniture, Stationery etc

BELLEVUE - - Alberta

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.

The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass

Hardware Furniture

We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.

Coleman - Alberta

A. I. BLAIS - Grocer

We have a complete new stock of

Groceries & Canned Goods

Also several Salvage lines away below cost

Frank, Alta. TWO STORES Bellevue, Alta

Grand Theatre

JANUARY 3rd

The Food Choppers War
Selig Comedy Drama

Vampire of the Desert
Vitagraph in Two Reels

The Infamous Don Miguel
Kalem

The Hard up Family
Pathe Comedy

Admission
10 & 15cts. - Matinees 5 & 10cts

RAILROAD COMPANY GRANT MEN'S DEMANDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—There will be no strike of the telegraphers on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, according to indications tonight. The strike committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers will meet the receivers of the railroad again tomorrow in an attempt to reach an agreement.

Conferences that began this morning continued, with one intermission, until late this evening, and when adjournment was taken for the night, James W. Lusk, chairman of the receivers said he thought an agreement would be reached.

The outcome of the conferences thus far may be summarized as follows: The railroad company has agreed to have a wage increase, but not to the 15 per cent increase asked by the grievance committee.

The railroad company has agreed to pay overtime, but not double overtime.

CAN THEY PUT SAM GOMPERS INTO JAIL?

Endeavor to by Brief Filed in Supreme Court of U. S.— For Contempt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—On the strength largely of a brief filed today with the supreme court oft he United States, will depend whether Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, must go to jail for contempt of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The brief was filed by Alton B. Parker, Jackson H. Ralston and William E. Richardson.

The contempt sentence arose out of the injunction of the district supreme court against boycotting the Bucks Stove and Range Company. The district court of appeals reduced the sentence imposed by the trial court from one year to 30 days. It also reduced jail sentences imposed upon John Mitchell, former member of the American Federation of Labor, of the executive council, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to a $500 fine each. Oral arguments as to the validity of all the sentences will be made January 5.

One of the points relied on by the labor leaders is that contempt of court is a crime, and that prosecutions there of are limited to three years in the district.

Don't forget the Moose Social and Dance on Monday next in the K. P. Hall. Time 7.45.

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Billie Christie, of Calgary, is in camp spending his Xmas holidays with his parents. He will be returning to Calgary on Jan. 2.

Miss Ruby, who was visiting her brother, Rev. W. Irwin, left Sunday night for her home in Calgary.

Mr. Noble and Hector McDonald left camp on Saturday evening for Moose Jaw, where they were called in connection with the death of their brother, who, it is understood, was killed in a railroad wreck last week. The people of Bellevue extend to the McDonald brothers their sincerest sympathy.

The Bellevue hockey team had a good practice game on Sunday, when the Hillcrest boys set them a good pace.

Rev. Ebert Curry, of Michel, spent Christmas day in Bellevue.

An orchestra from the Bellevue Band played at the children's service held in Hillcrest Methodist Church on Sunday night.

The new rink is open for business. Season tickets may be had from the committee.

Mr. Charles Emmerson, former superintendent of Bellevue mine, is up on a visit from Peru.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wolstenholme entertained some of their friends on Christmas night.

Mr. Isaac Hutton spent Christmas in Fernie visiting some friends.

Rev. T. W. Young, of Frank, spent Christmas day in camp, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott.

The committee in charge of the Sunday School Christmas tree wish to publish the following report:

Receipts

Dr. McKenzie, $10; J. R. McDonald, $5; J. A. Callan, $5; J. H. Naylor, $5; 41 Market Co., $5; Jas. Radford, $4; Mr. Pearson, $2; Harman Varley, $2; Albert Hallworth, $2; Joe Stephenson, $2; W. H. Chappell, $1; Joe Robinson, $1; W. Raynor, $1; Geo. Knowles, $1; Cyr & Smith, $1; E. Williams, $1; E. Sutherland, $1; Fred Padgett, $1; Archie Burcey, $1; James Lindsay, $1; Tom Bradley, $1; Dave Hutton, $1; Sam Paton, $1; Hugh Hutton, $1; Fred Smart, $1; George Goodwin, $1; John Mills, $1; Mr. Jordan, $1; Stephen Humble, $9; Jos. Grafton, $5; A. J. Blais, $5; T. M. Burnett, $5; J. Windsor, $5; Mrs. Christie, $3; Walter Scott, $2; George Suaray, $2; J. Sutherland, $2; Mr. Randall, $2; A Friend, $1; J. D. McDonald, $1; Robert Evans, $1; Luther Goodwin, $1; Thos. Taylor, $1; Mrs. Eccleston, $1; Mrs. Riddle, $1; J. Musslan, $1; Robt. Cummins, $1; Walter Miller, $1; Mr. Bardsley, $1; E. Hawkins, $1; Algy Watson, $1; Charles Hammond, $1; Tom Stephenson, $1; James Turner, $1; Walter Goodwin, $1; Andrew Goodwin, $1; Wm. Gallimore, $1; small amounts, $7.

Expenditure

For toys, $100; candies, $14.50; freight and cartage, $4; total $118. Balance placed in regular Sunday School funds, $8.50. Number of presents given, 160.

WM. H. IRWIN, Sec.-Treas.

Bellevue Local Union Notes

(Omitted last week.)

Our regular meeting convened as ...d with the president in the chair ...ore a good crowd, the minutes of ...s previous meeting being adopted as ...d. The only piece of correspond...ce was the International Convention ...ll, which was accepted, and Bro. ...vett was the unanimous selection ...r delegate to attend convention.

The following committee were appointed to draw up resolutions for the convention: Bros. Barwick, Bateman, Burrows, Burke, Brooks, Livett and McDonald.

Reports of Committees

The measuring committee's reports on both mines were adopted.

The next item of interest marked a new epoch in the adjusting of our little troubles. Our pit committee, four in number, went to the head offices, Blairmore, and got through some considerable business, which will tend to lighten our troubles in future. The first item was the old question of statements. Now to those not familiar with Bellevue, let me say our statements are very vague, there being ...ither the number of the place nor ...e dimensions driven contained therein. It is just expressed in cubic yards ...50 cents per yard, and in our deductions, there is an item "store," which includes almost anything ...owder, detonations, tools, lumber, ...y, etc. This leads one to wonder ...at he is paying for in the amount ...ducted. In future, as soon as possible after measuring day, there will ...e posted in a conspicuous ... ...ck measuring sheet as follows: ...ch place will have a contract number; the distance driven in feet, width ...d height, also expressed in tons, the ...mber of men working on that contract will be designated and the number of shifts each man worked. The ...oppages on that contract will also ...e itemized. The above changes will ...e very welcome.

Next grievance was that of miners' ...use coal. Miners not living on company's property were paying more for ...e hauling than those who lived on company's property, even when the distance to some of the company's houses is the greater. The general superintendent suggested to the committee that they present a rough drawing of the area as travelled by the teamsters while hauling coal, as in the general superintendent's opinion they could be expected to haul coal a long distance for the same price as a lesser distance. That part of the committee's report was not very favorably received, as after some discussion it was decided that our agreement covered the matter fully and that it be adhered to.

Recently it was drawn to the attention of the Local that when a man received a time check for shortage, the bank charged commission on it. Now, as the company's staff were responsible for the mistake, it was hardly a fair proposition to tax the miner with it. This will be remedied in future.

The next item was one which concerns the people of Bellevue collectively—the question of a cemetery. Some few months ago a committee was formed to see the local management, with the result that a site was chosen for a cemetery, but the difficulty then arose, whom did the cemetery belong to? This is as near possession of a cemetery as the people of Bellevue have got. Now as we, the people of Bellevue, are not immune from death, and the nearest cemetery is three miles away, much inconvenience, especially when the weather is not favorable, is caused. There is lots of land available for such a purpose. The above is a part of the case presented to Mr. Charbonnier by the committee, and it will receive his immediate attention.

Next in order, or rather out of order, was a request renewed for the providing of proper ambulances. Our committee pointed out that those at present in use were a disgrace to the community, as they only consisted of two by fours and brattice. The committee also pointed out the necessity of a suitable conveyance for use between the wash house and the hospital, that owing to the nature of the roads a man suffering with a broken limb wanted to be made as comfortable as possible during transit. The committee was given the assurance that money would not be considered in the matter, and that a catalogue was already on its way from which to select.

The next matter drawn to their attention was the one of lockers. Now, as the new wash house for No. 2 mine is nearing completion, we did not want it to be supplied with small lockers, similar to some in use in our present wash house. Our committee pointed out the fact that they were far too small for the men's convenience, there being no room for the hanging up of damp or wet clothes. But, if they did intend to use that kind of locker, that each man be given two instead of one, one for his mine clothes and the other for his home clothes, the answer to that question being as follows: Should they happen to be small lockers they would endeavor to do as our committee suggested, as it was their desire to see their employees as comfortable and contented as possible.

We also drew their attention to the desirability of having the road from No. 2 mine down to No. 1 sufficiently lighted. It was promised attention and a guarantee given that there would be lights from the mine to the wash house anyhow.

Last, but not the least, came the check-off. Our secretary desired them to have it handled at Bellevue instead of Blairmore, as they were in possession of his book too long for his convenience. The manager pleaded ignorance of the length of time, but promised that in future he would have his book back in two or three days.

That closed a lengthy conference and the committee appreciated the manner in which they were received, and should all the promises given be fulfilled, it will have been a day well spent.

At this time the regular order of business was suspended to permit of the initiation of a candidate.

Be it known that in future when the whistle blows for no work contract miners are to remain at home if not engaged on development work. Those failing to comply will be dealt with as per our rules and by-laws.

The loss of tools is becoming a chronic complaint here and the Local is determined to stop it if possible. With this object in view, a committee was appointed to go into the mine whenever they find it convenient themselves and unknown to us. The following were appointed: Bros. Kauaston, Barwick, McDonald and McGuire.

HILLCREST NOTES

A sad accident occurred in the Hillcrest mines on Friday, December 19th, which resulted in the death of Frank Rose. The deceased was employed as a miner in No. 2 entry, and the accident was caused by a fall of rock. The unfortunate man was immediately removed to the surface, but expired before reaching the washhouse. Dr. Rose was on the scene, but the case was hopeless. Interment took place at 3 p.m. on Sunday under the auspices of the Masonic lodge, of which the deceased was a member. The deceased was 37 years of age and leaves a wife, a mother, one brother and one sister (Mrs Robert Hard) all living in Hillcrest. Much sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family.

... in the Union Hall for the benefit of Chas. Beaver was a great success, a total of $258 being raised. This is a credit to the camp.

The Christmas tree held under the auspices of the Hillcrest local was a decided success. Mr J. S. Quigley presided, and considering that he was in the midst of over 400 laddies, who were all very anxious to receive their presidents, he maintained remarkable order. Mrs. Howard and Miss Thomas were also present and spent much time in decorating the school. Miss Thomas was responsible for the preparation of the school children and the concert which is certainly the best ever shown in Hillcrest. The following is an account of the receipts and expenditures:

Expenditure

T. Eaton	$417.75
Money Orders	1.10
Freight	19.90
Haulage from Depot	.50
Geo. Cruickshank	4.40
Co-Operative Store	28.70
Total	$472.35

Receipts

Collection received in mine	325.25
Frank J. Smith	2.00
Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd.	25.00
Joseph McMullin	5.00
S. Lowder	1.00
W. Legg	5.00
Arnold Martell	5.00
Jno. Grinshaw	1.00
J. S. Bomie	2.00
J. Gorton	1.00
James Leigh	2.00
Chas. Fuches	10.00
R. Cherrie	1.00
Joe Brehler	2.00
A. Moorhead	1.00
John Brown	5.00
Chas. Carlson	2.00
L. Allander	2.00
John May	2.00
J. H. P. Daman	1.00
H. Ryan	2.00
John Passfield	1.00
James Grant	2.00
Wm. Mason	2.00
Geo. Cruickshank, three cases of apples and one of oranges	
Fred C. Long	2.00
Frank Pearson	1.00
A. Warriner	1.00
Sam Charlton	3.00
Ed. Royle	1.00
Dr. Allan Ross	5.00
Bill Foster	1.00
Total	$421.25
Mr John Brown, general manager	
Deficit	51.10

of the Hillcrest Collieries, was suddenly taken ill on Friday last. He was taken to Calgary on Monday where he is to undergo an operation. His many friends hope to see him around again in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beaver wish to thank the people of Hillcrest for the kindness extended to them through the recent benefit concert, also the Rev. Mr. Irwin and others from Bellevue, who took interest in this event.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Walker a few days ago and left a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child doing well. Jack wearing a smile.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fuches, of the Union Hotel, gave a champagne dinner to a large number of friends and acquaintances on Christmas Day. Not being familiar with this costly beverage, a large number remained in silence nursing a big head the next day.

C. Carlson returned from Taber, where he has been spending Christmas, and also shaking hands with his old friends.

The Masons held a banquet in their new hall on Monday night.

At the meeting of the Local on Sunday a member made a motion to the effect that we should do away with the secretary, Mr. Gorton on the grounds that the amount of work to be done did not justify the Local in paying the secretary's salary. However, the matter was not taken seriously, but it is to be regretted that the members do not acquaint themselves the mass of detail work that devolves upon the secretary, if this were done possibly they would form another opinion.

On Friday, December 26th, a special meeting of the Hillcrest Co-operative Society Ltd. was held in the Union Hall. The meeting was the result of a petition signed by twenty shareholders for the purpose of investigating the relations of the manager with three employees, who recently resigned their positions together, after having given six days' notice only. The only reason for this drastic actionof theirs, so it was ascertained, was the failure of the management to give one of them an increase in salary, notwithstanding that they were all in receipt of standard wages. The result of the meeting was that the manager's action was endorsed unanimously by the shareholders, who were fully satisfied as to the ability of the manager to look after the Society's business, and the whole of the directors supported his action.

PASSBURG NOTES

The shooting match at Passburg, for which there were twenty-five entries, was commenced on Christmas Day and finished on the 30th, when William Kerr was declared the winner. He made some great scoring, having a possible to his credit.

Will Hillman and friend, J. Hunt were visitors here at Passburg during Christmas Day, and left at night well satisfied with the attractions of Passburg. Watch us grow!

The mines here, with the exception of one holiday intervals, are running very steady. It is thought that with the new contract obtained from the C. P. R. recently there will be no further lack of cars.

Mr. T. ... mine superintendent here, who has been feeling ill for some time has taken a vacation for an indefinite period and is recruiting his health at the sulphur springs, Frank. The mine is now under the charge of Nat Howells.

Had the individual who swiped "Highland" Donald's quarter of beef considered that he was taking something from a man as badly in need as himself, he might have taken a chunk and left a little for Donald. But no; he was a "whole hogger."

The social and dance held on the 24th at the Passburg Slovok Hall was a huge success, in fact the best held this season. It goes to show that only by good management on the part of the boys running this dance here is success secured. Keep it up, boys; properly conducted dances will advertise themselves.

The rifle competition held at Police Flats, which had about twenty-fifive entries, was won by Dick Beard, who gave the boys a fair idea of how to shoot.

There were quite a few visitors here at Passburg during the Christmas holidays from the various camps. It is not known whether the sights and amusements of Passburg held them here so long or not. Let us hope that the few ladies we have in our midst have not been captivated or Passburg will die a natural death, sure.

It has been reported that a couple of the Passburg boys went to Lethbridge during the holidays, and it is whispered that one of them returned to Passburg a married man.

FRANK NOTES

1914 got a great reception in Frank, the mine whistle and C. P. R. engines making a great fuss about it.

The Bohemian dance on Xmas night was a great success and everything passed off nicely, barring a few English speaking fellows who again made fools of themselves.

Xmas was celebrated in an Italian shack in town in high style. Beer was the chief entertainer and friendship turned to hate and two of them had a fight. One used a razor freely on the face of the other, almost severing his nose from his body, and the results might have been worse were it not for the timely intervention of Mr. Simpson, who effected the arrest of the one till the Blairmore police arrived. As a result of their excessive joy one lies suffering from cuts and the other lies in jail.

Married, at Frank on Xmas Day, by Rev. W. T. Young, Frank Komer to Mrs. Bertha Schubert, both of Blairmore.

Miss McGow was hostess at a dance given at the old Miners' Hall here on Wednesday night.

The school is to re-open here on Monday next. The staff is to be changed somewhat. A lady teacher, Miss Watt, has been secured to take the intermediate room. Up to time of writing no principal has been found, but Rev. W. T. Young has agreed to take it for a few weeks.

We are talking hockey these days, and Xmas day saw the opening game of the Frank team, when they met Blairmore on the home ice. Blairmore have a great team this year. We have heard several say "the best the Pass has seen heretofore," but be that as it may, they got beaten on Xmas day; in fact, the whole story of the game is told this way: "Blairmore got licked." The final score was 9-3 in favor of Frank. The line-up was:

Frank		Blairmore
Dunlop	goal	Brisco
McIntyre	point	Boyd
Ford	cover point	Gardiner
McDonald	right wing	Turkitt
Fitzsimmons	left wing	Turner
McKay	rover	Grace
Hurd	centre	Goddard

Blairmore protested the game on the ground that one of the players who was on the team was not registered the required length of time. That same man was in town the required time, but the executive here forgot his name when giving the list; furthermore Blairmore protested against one man and Frank took him off. They never mentioned the other because they thought they could win.

The executive of the hockey club met Tuesday night. Frank lost out on the protest. The vote was a tie and Chairman Lyons held the casting vote. It was a lively meeting by all accounts and broke up in a hurry. We understand that a few of the officers have resigned their position.

Mr. Palmer moved his family from Frank to his lumber camp two miles south of Blairmore.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

A. Allison and family left on Monday morning's flyer for Medical Lake, Wash., where they will reside in future.

The Blairmore hockey team played their first league game at Frank on Christmas evening. The usual crowd of boosters assembled at the rink to witness the game and the ice being in good shape an interesting game was expected but when the puck got going in full swing the Frank team seemed to be having all the fun and one could easily see that the Blairmore boys had dined not wisely "or too well" of the Xmas turkey. But in spite of all, they put up a good game.

F. W. Doubt of the Alberta Livery has purchased a six passenger McLaughlin car and will run it in connection with the livery.

... in the new townsite by quarantine owing to the sickness of the baby with scarlet fever.

L. C. Gales, of the Alberta Trading Company, left ... on business trip to Lethbridge.

Dr. McKay, of Frank, will move to Blairmore some time during next week and will occupy the house lately vacated by Mrs. W. Jones on Victoria Street South. The hope is that Dr. McKay is having built in the new townsite will be completed within a few days.

The sacred Christmas cantata which was given in the Baptist Church on December 22nd was again repeated, by special request, in the Opera House on Sunday night last, and was a great success and displayed rare ability by those who took part. The proceeds went towards the Church fund.

The concert given in the Opera House on Sunday afternoon by the Brass Band was largely attended.

Rev. D. Ross returned to Lethbridge on Saturday last.

The death occurred on Friday last of Mr. Horatio Nelson Wolstenholme, aged 64 years. Mr. Wolstenholme, who was one of the most respected old timers of the Pass, had for some years past conducted a ranch near Burmis and until recently had been in the best of health, but of late had suffered from lung trouble, which resulted in his death. The funeral took place on Sunday at one o'clock. Interment took place in Blairmore cemetery. Mr. Wolstenholme leaves a wife and four sons, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

Large crowds from Blairmore attended the hockey match at Coleman on Christmas afternoon.

Constable Hancock was called to Frank on Thusrday last, when two Italians, after celebrating Christmas by imbibing too much whisky, got to fighting with drawn knives.

"The Missouri Girl" was played at the Opera House on Tuesday night, before a very large audience. "Zeke" and "Daisy" proved a great attraction.

On Christmas day the horse owned by Valentine Romeo became suddenly frightened while crossing Lyon Creek bridge, and before the driver could get control it dashed down the bank into the river and up the opposite side, during which time the man lost one of the lines. The horse and buggy continued its mad course through Victoria Street and on to the mine, where it struck an empty car which was stationed there. The driver was thrown out, but was not injured except for a good shaking and upon reaching the barn found the horse already there but the buggy was minus several parts, which were strewn along the road on the homeward run.

The Blairmore skating rink was the scene of a fast hockey game on Monday night between the Macleod and Blairmore teams. Blairmore was in fine form and led by two goals in the first twenty minutes. In the second twenty Macleod scored two, thus evening the score. Blairmore put in some fine play in the last lap and came out winners to the tune of 4-2.

R. H. Dayton, who has just completed one of the most successful bargain sales for the F. M. Thompson Co., has returned to Edmonton. We understand the sale will go on until the end of the week.

Scarlet fever visited the house of J. J. Purvis this week, causing that residence to be quarantined.

Miss Bausmer, of Cowley, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McNeil, of the telephone office here.

Miss Murdoch, of Cowley, has been secured for the teaching staff of the Blairmore school.

Carbondale Local Union Notes

The regular meeting of the Carbondale Local 2233, was held on Sunday 28th ult. Glad to report that the meetings are getting better attended.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The correspondence was also read and passed for discussion.

The regular business of the local being done, the Sick and Accident Committee submitted their rules and constitution, which were adopted by the local.

It was moved and seconded that each member of the Local pay the sum of $1.00 as an entrance fee, and that the assessment be paid at the rate of 50c. per month.

It was moved and seconded that no benefit be paid for two months from date of initation.

Brother James Hilling was appointed chairman of the board of directors of the Sick and Accident Benefit Fund.

Brother J. Lonaisbery was elected secretary-treasurer of the Sick and Accident Benefit Fund.

The President, James O. Macdonald, was appointed as delegate to the annual convention. Some other matters of business also received attention.

In the billiard tournament of the Grand Union Billiard Parlors the final and finals were played off on Christmas Eve.

A very good game was put up in the final, Vince Hilling winning over G. Lawrance by the score of 100 to ... The winner secured a fine large turkey, second prize, a large goose.

For the player who was heaved the smallest marker of points, Mr. Hyslop a box of cigars.

A box of cigars went to Archie ... division for the highest break.

The cadets of Coleman would like to ... any other teams ... to the Grand Union Billiard Parlors ... for novices. ... boys.

In the final of the pool tournament ...

Mr. Thomas ... friends in Coleman on Friday. He was en route from Seattle to ... Collieries.

Miss Daisy Burns ... as maid in the Coleman Hotel. Ring out, ye marriage bells.

The children attending the Sunday School of the Roman Catholic Church held their annual Christmas tree in the Pisony Hall under the ladies of the Altar Society. A goodly number of toys and candies were given, the Rev. Father De Lestre distributing the ...

Albert Wisla was brought up before A. M. Morrison, J. P., for assault and was fined $3.00 and costs.

Bill Bellock made his appearance at the same court and had to fork out other $3.00 and costs for assault.

Mrs. T. Thomas has arrived back in Coleman after a holiday in Wales, where she has been for the last nine months.

The children attending the Church of England Sunday School held their annual Christmas tree on Monday night 29th ult., in the Coleman Opera House. The tree was loaded with toys of all description and the children were overjoyed at sight of them. After the distribution of the toys the children were treated to a picture show.

After the picture show the children gave a performance of the operetta, "Round the World with Santa Claus," in which they gave a splendid account of themselves. The Opera House was crowded on this occasion. A dance was held after the children had concluded their performance, and a goodly number of couples took part.

The delegates of the North West Association of Stationary Engineers paid a visit to the plant of the International Coal and Coke Company, and were shown over the works by Mr. G. Scott, master mechanic. The delegates were highly plased with the bath house, which is in charge of Mr. John Chalmers. The delegates opened their grand lodge convention in Frank on Monday. The members of the party visited all the plants east and west of Frand and were pleased with the courtesy shown them by all. Many engineers from the Pass were in attendance. The delegates elected their officers for the ensuing year and made a presentation to Mr. J. A. Stewart, who was re-elected. During the course of the sojurn a paper on turbines was read by Mr. James Donnelly, and a grand banquet at the Sanatorium concluded their visit.

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CONCERNING THE GREATEST FALLACY

BY ALLAN L. BENSON IN PEARSON'S MAGAZINE

Aaron Burr once undertook to define judge-made law. "The law," he said, "is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained."

Burr might have gone much farther and still been within the facts. He might have said that public opinion is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained by most of the newspapers and magazines.

Nobody has ever come within gunshot of adequately estimating the power of printer's ink. It is a power so great that, in comparison, every other power in a republic seems puny. We hear much of the money power, but money without ink has no power. Money is powerful only because it can buy ink. Give me all the ink and Rockefeller all the money and I will undertake to create a public opinion that will render Rockefeller's money as sterile as a stone. That public opinion is so often monstrously wrong is because the little class that owns most of the money also owns most of the ink.

It may be pleasing to the rising generation to know how this game is worked. It may beguile the mind of youth to see the stuff of which our greatest political heroes are made and to behold the manner in which the blackest lies are palmed off as whitest truth. If so, let us give heed to Washington, for it is there that our heroes are spawned. Washington, always politically pregnant, never is without a new hero in process of gestation. Great uncertainty usually exists as to who shall be born next. Great rivalry always exists as to who shall be next born. A beautiful fairy story was once written about the competitive eagerness with which the little children in Babyland strive to be wafted into this world. I always think of this story when I am in Washington. In the days when William Sulzer—"the same old Bill"—was a Tammany congressman, it was a gorgeous sight to see William soothing himself with the belief that he was about to be born into the hero class. In those days, it was Sulzer's pleasing custom to promenade down "Peacock Alley," at the New Willard, at the precise after-dinner moment when he believed most eyes would be upon him. Being 227 miles from his poverty-stricken New York constituents, of course he wore evening dress, including a velvet waistcoat. Naturally, also, he walked slowly, as great men should. And, having navigated the "Alley," it was his custom to take up a position against one of the imitation marble columns in the lobby, to be greeted by whomsoever should see fit. It was indeed an inspiring sight to see him gazing solemnly at the floor while gentlemen having the wit of kittens begged his indulgence as if he were a king. It was indeed a grand sight—but it is no more, for William has gone from Washington, and other imitation heroes are leaning against the imitation marble columns at the Willard.

Yet, some of the imitation heroes seldom or never go to the Willard. The Hon. Oscar W. Underwood is one of these. The Honorable Oscar, as the father of a tariff law that bears his name, has become a little too exclusive to mingle with the cheap embryo heroes that swarm around taverns. Gentlemen who wish to see him will have to go where he is—he will meet them at no half-way house. Gentlemen who wish to see him will also have considerable trouble to find him, for Mr. Underwood has become so rich in ink-made renown that, in at least one respect, he resembles gentlemen who are money-rich—he has many abiding places. As a mere congressman, he has a right to an office in the great marble House Office Building, but as the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he does not exercise it. As the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he has a right to an office in that splendid committee room in which so many stupendous steals have been engineered; but, as the leader of the Democratic majority in the House, he does not exercise it. Anyone who wishes to find Mr. Underwood will have to ask questions as he cannot be found in any of the more populous offices, nor is his name upon the glass of any door. Anyone who asks questions will eventually be informed that the object of his search may be found only by following a narrow hallway, which skirts the west side of the chamber in which the house of the representatives sits.

This hallway, which is bounded on one end by a statue of Thomas Jefferson, is bounded on the other by a live negro. This negro, upon request, will give the information that Mr. Underwood's office is inside the unmarked door beside the elevator shaft; and, quite likely, the negro will rap on the frosted glass and bring to the door Mr. Underwood's secretary, a woman of ability and amiability. And, in a little room no larger than many a grocer's parlor, bereft of all the dimensions and gorgeous upholstery that little men require to make them [illegible] Mr. Underwood sits.

"Good wine needs no bush" and really great men need no great offices. It seems democratic to be cooped up in a little place. It isn't democratic, but it seems so, and what seems so usually so, so far as the great mass of the public is concerned. As a matter of fact, however, the "great" for "simplicity" is never anything but a pose. Even an elephant looks larger in a hencoop than it does in Madison Square Garden, while a mouse that would be lost in the Garden becomes quite noticeable when it climbs into a sugar bowl.

[illegible] interesting gentleman, partly because fate may [illegible] him into the White House and partly because of his personal qualities. I should say that the department store business lost a great floorwalker when Mr. Underwood set his feet upon the road that led him into politics. He is a perfectly sanitary looking man of 52 years. When he walks [illegible] self-assured, confident tread of a floorwalker. His hair is combed just as it should be, his soft collar lies in precisely the proper way. Though we were talking tariff and such things the thought was always in my mind that the next moment he would say: "Three aisles over at the rear of the store."

and to what extent the new tariff law would ease and simplify the common people problem of keeping alive. I knew that, in this respect, the Democratic platform upon which Mr. Wilson was elected and to which Mr. Underwood subscribed, had promised much. That platform had bitterly upbraided the Republican party for its "attempts to escape responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff."

My particular mission to Mr. Underwood was to ascertain from so eminent an authority exactly wherein if the Republican tariff were the cause of the high cost of living, or much of it, it therefore seemed a fair conclusion that the destruction of the Republican tariff would do away with the high cost of living, or much of it.

But, before we enter the actual presence of the gentleman who should be known from one end of the country to the other as the overestimated Mr. Underwood, let us indulge in certain reflections that may give us brief nourishment. A number of years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt was officiating as chairman of the Hell Raisers' Union, his proposals did not always meet with unanimous endorsement, even among radicals. Some radicals believed that Mr. Roosevelt did not go far enough; others believed he went too far. But both kinds of radicals heartily united in an appreciation that took substantially this form: "Well, thank God, we have at least progressed to the point where a politician who wants to win public favor must talk about something else than the tariff." In other words, these simple radicals believed that the fraudulent old tariff issue had finally been put on the shelf.

Kindly observe, now, how the power to determine just what use shall be made of printer's ink also determines what people shall think about. After the defeat of Bryan in 1908, certain great Democratic newspapers began a concerted campaign to bring the tariff question to life. In this campaign, the New York World took the lead. First, there were brief editorials of regret that the good old days of Grover Cleveland were past, coupled with the expression of the fervent belief that if any good Democrat of national reputation would go to the front on the tariff issue, the people would rally to his support and restore the Democratic party to power. What good ever came to the common people as the result of the Democratic party coming into power, the World did not pause to explain; newspapers that are engaged in a "campaign of education" never take the trouble to tell the people anything new that is true.

At any rate, the World continued to harp on the tariff until it broke forth in a series of masterly cartoons entitled "The Empty Market Basket." "The Empty Market Basket" was an attempt to visualize the twin horrors of American life—the high cost of living and the Payne tariff law. The aforesaid visualization was brought about by presenting a picture of a woman carrying a market basket. The woman of course wore a shawl over her head, was tagged by two or three half-starved children, and her basket was empty. If I remember correctly, a brace of pups labeled "High Tariff" and "High Cost of Living" were presented in the act of wrestling on the grass with a couple of pounds of ham and a bologna sausage that they had hooked from the basket. At any rate, the changes were wrung, day after day, upon some such scenery as this, while editorials in adjoining columns blared and bleated about the tariff being a "tax upon poverty." If we could only get rid of this terrible tariff, we should be all right. The cost of living would come down, a poor man could look his grocer in the eye without fainting away, and life for the average mortal would take on a rosier hue.

Ink finally wrought its miracle. That which the radicals of a few years before believed could never take place again once more became a reality. Old Man Tariff, the hero of a hundred wars (all fakes) was back on the stage doing his ancient monologue. Close observers could see that his cheeks were as hollow as his promises, that his eyes were sunken in because there were no brains behind them to keep them in place, and that to send this old faker to do battle with the high cost of living would be to invite the gods to order the whole population into idiot asylums. For the ink pots kept up their clamor about the absolute power of a lower tariff to reduce the cost of living, and the fates were kind to the tariff fakers. The fates were kind because they caused Mr. Roosevelt to break with Mr. Taft and thus divide into two groups those who believed in a protective tariff. Through this breach the gentlemen who had wept so copiously into "The Empty Basket" crept to power and reduced the tariff.

We are now prepared to listen to Mr. Underwood with understanding. The negro taps on the unlettered door. The secretary opens it. We enter. We do not at first see Underwood. Small wonder. He is not in the direct line of vision. He is over in the corner behind a desk that is in perfect order. Mr. Underwood is also in perfect order. I must say again that a better barbered man never pointed the way to the silk counter.

I first told Mr. Underwood that I understood that his new tariff law was to bring about a great reduction in the cost of living. I [illegible] such thing from any responsible person, but I simply thought I would throw out the line and see how far he would go with it. He did not go far. As compared with the old "Empty Market Basket" brigade he hardly moved. He said the new law would reduce the cost of living "a good deal." I asked him what he meant by a good deal. He did not care to say. I did care to have him say. I pressed him to be more nearly definite. He said he could not be more nearly definite—that he could not speak in terms of money because one family might save one sum and another family a different sum, depending upon their respective manners of living. I sought to sweep away this defense by asking him to estimate in dollars the amount that would be saved annually by the average American wage-worker's family, whose income is about $500 a year.

Mr. Underwood would not answer. He would like to answer me—he assured me so. But he could not even approximately answer such a question unless he were to make a careful calculation covering the amounts of food and the kinds of food, the amounts of clothing and the kinds of clothing that are consumed by average American families, and then figuring up the saving on the basis of the new law in comparison with the old. I told him that I did not seek exact figures, which nobody could give after any amount of calculation, but approximate figures. I sought to help him along by asking what would be the annual saving on $375 a year spent for food and clothing, that being about the sum that $500 a year families have after paying their house rent. Still he sat in his chair and gave me the wise statesman look combined with silence.

Then I tried him with a different hook. I asked him if he believed an annual saving of $25 would seem "a good deal" to a family in receipt of $500 a year. He said he did. I then asked him, in asserting that the new tariff would reduce the cost of living "a good deal," it would be just to understand him as meaning a saving of approximately $25 a year. But he said he did not want to be quoted at all in terms of money. I should have been glad to carry the grand news that, having won a great victory at the polls in 1912, each poor American family might expect to have the cost of living reduced almost 50 cents a week, but I could get no Underwood authority for it.

So I passed on to other phases of the same subject. I asked him upon what articles this possible saving of 50 cents a week might be expected. I shall never forget his answer. He said: "The cost of vegetables along the Canadian frontier will be considerably reduced."

Now, anybody who knows anything about the Canadian frontier and the sparse Canadian population that fringes the edge of Canada, knows exactly what this promise holds forth. Anybody who knows anything about the export vegetable product of Canada knows that free importation of Canadian garden truck would have about the same effect upon the prices of similar products in the United States that a squirtgun full of water would have upon the temperature of hell. In parliamentary phrase, I called Mr. Underwood's attention to this fact which, in substance, he readily admitted. He conceded my contention that Canadian products could not penetrate more than twenty or thirty miles into the interior, as he also admitted that the quantity would be insufficient to supply more than a few families close to the border.

"But," said Mr. Underwood, "we may get some potatoes from Ireland. We have long imported Bermuda onions into this country, and I should not wonder if we should get quite a lot of stuff from Bermuda and, as I said, from Ireland."

Don't laugh—go on. Hear what the gentleman said.

"The cheaper grades of cotton will be reduced a third, the cost of woolen goods, including men's clothing, will be substantially reduced, and I expect the price of sugar to be reduced almost if not quite one-half. But sugar will not reach the bottom price for three years, and the reductions in cotton and woolen goods will hardly be left before next summer."

"Mr. Underwood," said I, "I believe the Democratic party has made an honest reduction of the tariff. As a result, the cost of living may or may not be materially reduced, depending upon whether the trusts, jobbers, retailers and other gentlemen are able to absorb the reductions or whether they are compelled to pass them along to the people. But, assuming that the reductions will be passed along and that the cost of living will be materially reduced, can you show me wherein the people will be helped?"

Mr. Underwood looked up from his clasped hands in astonishment.

"Isn't the high cost of living what the people are crying out against?" he asked. "Will not they be benefited if the cost of living be reduced?"

I admitted the obvious fact that the people were opposed to high living costs and in favor of lower ones. I also asserted that the people did not know what caused their misery and therefore did not know what would cure it. I offered in proof the peculiar political fate that has followed Mr. Bryan. In 1896, the cost of living was so low that Mr. Bryan urged the people to turn the country over to him in order that, with free silver, he might increase the cost of all commodities, including labor. The people declined, but the trusts and other agencies removed the low prices of which Mr. Bryan complained. Early [illegible] Mr. Bryan contended that no vestige of them was left. They removed low prices so completely that Mr. Bryan and his party, having formerly sought power to increase prices, sought power in 1912 to lower them. In other words, Mr. Bryan, in campaigning for Wilson in 1912, asked that his party be given power to destroy the high prices that in 1896 he said were desirable. And the irony of fate gave Mr. Bryan his greatest political office for the part he took in 1912 in trying to restore the low prices against which he protested so bitterly in 1896.

"Suppose your new law," said I to Mr. Underwood, "were to make the cost of living as low as it was in 1896. The people were desperate in 1896. Does your law contain anything that would make them happier now?"

We had come somewhere near the nub of the question. The people are never prosperous whether the cost of living is high or low. As a mass, their wages are just enough to cover the cost of living and no more. Mr. Underwood, as a mas of affairs, may be presumed to know these facts. Apparently he did know them, because he ran from them like a deer.

"I have not time to go into this matter," he said. "I am very busy now. Here are copies of two speeches that I made on the tariff question. They set forth my views in full. You may have them, if you like."

"Do these speeches answer my question?" I asked as I reached for the copies of the Congressional Record that he handed to me.

"No," he replied.

"Well, don't you care to answer it?" I asked. "It would seem to be worth answering. Low prices made only misery in 1896. If your law contains something that will not make low prices mean misery now, it will take you but a moment to say what that something is. It will take even less time for you to say that that 'something' is in your law without describing it."

"I am very busy," repeated Mr. Underwood. "I could not go into that matter without more time."

Now, we may as well clear the decks and get into action. There is no answer to the question that I asked Mr. Underwood. He would not have had time to answer it if I had had the power to give him a thousand years and had given them to him. As a matter of fact, as soon as I shifted to a less pestiferous phase of the subject, Mr. Underwood continued to talk to me for half an hour. But no Democrat has any time to talk when he is asked why the great mass of the people are able to get only a bare living whether the cost of living be high or low.

In an article entitled "What the Tariff Fight Does Mean to You," which was printed in the June (1911) number of this magazine, I had the honor to observe that the tariff issue, so far as it pertained to workingmen, was a fraud. The facts remain the same as I then stated them. The tariff issue is of importance only to the members of the capitalist class. With them it is a very real issue. It is a real issue, because the tariff, or the lack of it, determines which of the capitalist class shall obtain the lion's share of what the working class produces.

Here is the situation: The working class of the United States annually produces a certain amount of wealth. Part of this wealth goes back to the workers in the form of wages. The scramble of capitalists, which they seek to dignify with the name of "business," is to get the money that the workers have received. This money can be obtained only by selling the workers' goods. The more the goods can be sold for, the greater the profit that can be obtained. If the goods offered by a certain class of manufacturers come in competition with foreign goods, a protective tariff keeps prices and profits high by excluding the foreign wares. Such capitalists are naturally in favor of a high protective tariff. As mere business men, they would be fools if they were not.

But there are many American business men whose goods do not come in competition with foreign wares. These men are placed in a most uncomfortable predicament by a high tariff. It is easy to see why. The working class has only a certain amount of wages with which to buy goods. If a few protected interests, dealing in the necessities of life, are enabled by the tariff to charge extortionate prices, the working class has only a small sum with which to buy the products of the gentlemen who cannot use a tariff in their business. Men who have but little can pay but little and buy but little, so the unprotected interests are forever throwing their goods up on a poverty-stricken market.

Such business men would be fools if they were not in favor of a low tariff. A low tariff would mean that their customers would have more money with which to buy and could therefore be compelled to pay higher prices. They would have more money with which to buy because they would not have been so much depleted by the high tariff gentlemen.

The question of tariff or no tariff is of no fundamental importance to the working class, because wages always rise and fall with the cost of living, and whether this cost be high or low, nothing is left for the average worker. When wages and the cost of living were low, in the early '90's, the American working class would have been overjoyed if it could have believed that, in a few years, wages would be as high as they are now. But the working class is not now overjoyed because the cost of living has so increased that nothing is left of the high wages. The working class can be prosperous only when wages and the cost of living are far apart—when the cost of living is far below wages—yet under the capitalist system, the wages of the average man are fixed by the cost of his living and never exceed it.

It is not difficult to see why this is so. Capitalists buy labor as they buy anything else—for as little as they can. They even talk about the "labor market," as they talk about the pig iron market or the lumber market. Workingmen are offered as little as capitalists believe they will accept. Workingmen are always so much more numerous than jobs that laborers are always compelled to compete with each other for jobs. Workingmen who are out of jobs are always willing to work for what it costs to live on the lowest scale they will consent to live. It is better to work for a poor living than it is to have no living. Thus the man who has no work fixes the wage of the man who is at work. The man who is at work must agree to work for wages that represent only a bare living, or the man out of work will take his job.

(To be continued.)

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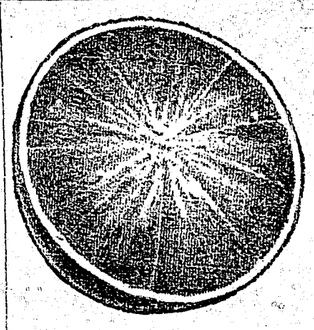

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No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Tabor, Alta.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
351	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
421	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2632	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2214	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1721 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

FROM THE ISLAND

No union man of any breadth of experience would for one moment expect to get a favorable decision relative to the question of a strike from the report of a labor commissioner, for as a representative of the interests of the particular party of the government to which he may belong does not encourage him to such a decision, and this stands out most clearly in the latter part of the recent report of Commissioner Price dealing with the strike going on in British Columbia. In speaking of the grievances of the men as a reason for entering upon the strike he says: "I am not disposed to think that there were not some grievances that needed remedying, yet on close examination, many of those alleged do not appear to be well founded." And again, he continues: "Attempt at negotiations was made in a way which could only have been expected to defeat its own purpose, viz.: in a way that involved recognition." An underestimation of the real and many grievances of the men working in the mines of this country seems to be the easiest way out of the matter for the Commissioner, and a disapproval of the demand of the men for recognition of their union. The wishes of the employer, of course, as a party to the deal, must in every instance have the preference; no matter how unjust such a preference may be to the employee. Why should the employer dictate to the employee as to whether he shall or shall not do and care for his own interests in a collective way? And why should an employer determine that because the employee seeks to treat with him in such a relation ?he will not therefore recognize him? The Commissioner must really be aware that to talk of redress of any grievance that an employee might have, apart from such collective ideas, is simply false philosophy. At the present seeking to transact business for and in the interest of a body of workers by way of an employees' committee, is always a fatal process for the workers, and cannot at any time be satisfactory to him. There is only one hope for him on the industrial field, and that is found in organization duly recognized by the employer. In almost every instance of course the second party (whom we may term the employee) to an industrial enterprise is politely called upon to surrender his rights in the matter so that the industry may continue to exist.

The day is here when labor in the majority is satisfied that all means of redress outside of a recognized process of collective bargaining with the employer are absolutely valueless and therefore not worth consideration.

Again, the worker does not strike because he enjoys doing so, but as a rule because he finds it is the last resort; the only thing possible left to be done to secure the recognition of his union and thereby the proper protection industrially of his interest.

The Commissioner tells us further that the employers on Vancouver Island are not so much opposed to unionism itself as they are opposed to the United Mine Workers of America in particular. This may sound good to those who do not know better and it is agreed that they have mighty little regard for the union at present helping the men. Also, it is alike true that they do not relish the thought of a union, no matter what its name or origin, among the men. For a period of twenty years attempts to organize on this Island have been made again and again, but without permanent success so far. Every time an attempt has been made, the employers have victimized the leaders and, on some occasions, have victimized the rank and file forming the union. This has been a common method pursued for many years and still further the Commissioner persists in advising the public that it is possible that the employers are not absolutely opposed to all forms of trades unionism.

The Knights of Labor has had its day, the Mine and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, the Western Federation of Miners, and the present attempt is the second effort made by the United Mine Workers of America to gain recognition and establish trades unionism on this Island, so that these facts prove beyond dispute that if recognition of a union is to be had it will only be gained by a continued struggle, until the employers are ready to grant same. It was stated in Nanaimo quite freely when the strike began by a number of the workers that if the companies upon the Island were approached, they would endorse an Island union, but that they would never recognize the U. M. W. of A. However, this statement was proven to be false and especially is this true concerning the Western Fuel Company. At the early stage of the game a letter was drawn up asking Mr. Stockett if he would be willing to recognize such a local if the other companies on the Island would do so. This was presented, we understand, to Mr. Stockett, who is alleged to have replied that his company would close down for six months and that he could not entertain any such matter. The fact remains in the last case, as in all previous ones: There has never been a time when these employers showed the inclination to the thought of recognizing a union among their men, no matter of what name or brand, unless it was to destroy it, as instanced in the case of the Western Federation of Miners some few years ago. Every conceivable method has been employed by the operators on this Island for many years to defeat the attempts of the workers to organize; discrimination, blacklisting and systems of spying by private detectives and others have constituted the means used. The worker is at the mercy absolutely of the employer, if he has no union, then how illegal and unfair in the extreme is the position of any party or government that would advise him to continue his attempt of redress in these matters without a union. Why does the medical faculty, the dentist, the surveyor, the merchant, the bill poster, and even the paper seller, find it necessary to organize? Because the interest of each can be better conserved! Then why should not the miner be privileged to thus care for his interest? It is time the governments took a tumble in facing these issues and treated both parties to any dispute alike.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local 2155, Nanaimo, B. C.

He Sounds a Warning

Rudolph Spreckles, the sugar king and one of the leading bankers of the country, has made some startling statements that should cause some people to sit up and take notice.

Spreckles has been in New York and Washington, and declares from "inside information" that the giants of finance are liable to plunge this country into the greatest panic of American history. In an interview Spreckles is quoted as follows:

"Some of the more powerful financiers are blind enough to hope for just such a contingency, in the hope that a disastrous panic brought about by ill-advised legislation would result in a general revolt against all reform legislation and leave the special privilege interests free again to dominate our government," says Spreckles.

"The influence of environment," he explains, "has made nearly all rich men blind to the fact that a vast majority of our people are beginning to feel the sting of poverty and that they resent the widespread oppression due to unfair concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

"They do not realize how deep-rooted is the resentment against the present order, and that the people are ready at a moment's notice to rise in revolution against organized greed."

Seated in his sumptuous office in the heart of San Francisco's financial district, surrounded by every token of affluence and ease, the word "revolution" fell with strange impressiveness from this rich man's lips.

Millionaire, president of the First National Bank here, and financier of big projects, Rudolph Spreckles has a thorough knowledge of the financial situation. And as backer of the local graft prosecutions and backer of the big sugar trust, he has felt the sinister power of organized pelf.

"There are men with large financial power," he continued, "who believe that a violent panic that could be charged to the legislative policy of the present administration would result in victory for the reactionary forces at a future election. They are blind to the reaction of such a panic. That is why I feel it imperative to sound this warning.

"The administration would also do well to avoid making political expediency the basis of currency legislation or the confiscation of property by an outraged people, the subsidized organs controlled and pledged to the interests of capitalism, cannot say that such statements are but the mouthings of an anarchist, but must admit that they are the expressed convictions of a man who has reached the summit of wealth and affluence.

When men of the financial standing of Spreckels send out a warning, it is about time for the ordinary citizen to put on the armor to protect himself from the storm that is predicted.—Miners' Magazine.

er sought by the administration over money and credit would prove as great a menace to the people and independent effort as is the present method control.

"By the election of its onw president, organized capital could ultimately dominate this country completely, if the present financial bill becomes a law.

"Specifically," asserts Spreckles, "the proposed regional banks would be dominated by the majority vote of the banks in each district. They would name six of the nine directors. And if Big Business ever secured control of the federal reserve board, the control of money and credit would be absolutely under the domination of special privilege.

"Nothing short of revolution then would restore freedom to the people.

"Consider the control now exercised over our industrial and financial undertakings. Two hundred big corporations now have assets of over $22,000,000,000, with a gross income three times greater than that of the national government.

"A group of five Wall Street banking houses are directly affiliated with and hold directorships in corporations having assets of about $17,000,000,000.

"That is a real menace to independent capital and the peace of the nation.

"Everyone possessing property, especially, is vitally interested in seeing this tremendous power of the few limited, otherwise—

"The pendulum will shortly swing to the other extreme and all property will be confiscated by an outraged people."

The above statements made by a man who is recognized as one of the mighty potentates in industry and finance, are worthy of serious thought and consideration.

Spreckels cannot be classed as a radical [illegible] being emotional or impetuous in giving expression to his convictions. He is a close observer and a cold-blooded financier. His statements are based on observation, and as he has his finger on the pulse on trade and finance, he must be given credit for knowing what he is talking about.

When Spreckels speaks of revolu-

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Murderers Rampant in Copper Country

The most vicious crime of the campaign of outlawry which has accompanied the importation of thugs and gunmen by the mining companies, for the purpose of intimidating striking miners was perpetrated about 2 o'clock Sunday morning at Painesdale. For some weeks much promiscuous shooting has occurred during nightime, many of the houses of strike breakers being shot into but without fatalities until Sunday morning when Arthur Jane, aged 22, and his brother Harry, aged 25, and Thomas Dally, aged 43, were shot to death while asleep in their beds in the Dally boarding house. Mary Nicholson, aged 13, who lives with her parents in a part of this house, was shot in the shoulder while she slept in her bed. Reports state that at least twelve shots were emptied into the house from close range. Mrs. Dally, who was sitting by the stove reading, barely missed being struck by one of the first bullets fired. She ran to the room in which her husband was sleeping and found that he had been shot through the head. Mr. Dally died Sunday evening at five o'clock. One of the Jane boys was shot through the head and the other through the lungs and heart, both being killed instantly. The alarm was soon sounded and armed deputies searched in vain for the murderers, who, it is believed, were three in number, as three different-sized bullets were fired into the house. The Daily Mining Gazette, in its extra of Monday morning, prints the following regarding the search made for the assassins:

"The perpetrators of this awful murder fired into the home from a prominence of ground not more than fifty yards away. A deputy hurrying down the street saw the fire flash from their rifles as they did their deadly work. He ran toward them firing his revolver in their direction as he ran. An alarm was quickly spread and brought a score of deputies to the scene, but there was no trace of themurderers. The woods adjoining the boarding house were searched in vain. Three kinds of bullets were found in the walls of the boarding house, indicating that there were at least three men in the murderers' party."

The Gazette, in its Sunday morning issue, which came out shortly after the tragedy occurred, unhesitatingly places the blame for this atrocious murder upon the shoulders of the Western Federation of Miners with the deliberate intention of inciting the public to acts of violence and bloodshed if possible against the officials and organizers of this body. The Gazette put out a very inflammable "extra" yesterday morning and if anarchy and murder is not the result of this screaming appeal to bloodshed, the Daily Mining Gazette is not to blame. The Gazette in its frantic efforts to please its master places the blame of this horror upon the Federation even before officers of the law had had a chance to look over the ground, and make an examination. This action of the Gazette will but weaken its cause, and no sensible man will be swept off his feet by the anarchy of the "extra" of yesterday morning. The Bulletin has far better grounds in accusing the gunmen of this deed than does the Gazette in accusing the Federation.

It is stated upon good authority that Superintendent W. F. Denton of the Copper Range Consolidated mines, openly asserted that in his opinion the gunmen were responsible for the tragedy of Sunday morning. It is a well-known fact that many acts of violence have taken place within territory absolutely dominated by the deputies within the past few weeks. Houses have been shot up, dynamite planted, houses blasted and explosions pulled off right under the noses of dozens of hired deputies. It seems very queer that outsiders can commit these crimes and no one is ever caught, nor the least clew is ever found to implicate any one. In other districts where labor trouble has ensued, deputies have caught red-handed committing crimes equally as horrible as the one Sunday morning and it is not unlikely that such crimes have been perpetrated in this district by hired assassins.

The Independence depot horror of Colorado in which sixteen strike breakers lost their lives, is still fresh in the memory of many. This wholesale murder was committed for the same purpose that the Painesdale murder was committed Sunday morning the inciting of people to deeds of blood, with the ultimate end of driving the workers back into the mines in abject slavery. The Colorado horror was confessed by a member of the Citizens' Alliance while on his death bed.

Citizens of this district [illegible] to you to carefully and calmly investigate this tragedy in cool deliberation, without malice or prejudice, and not to look at it through the blood bespattered spectacles of the Daily Mining Gazette.—Miners' Bulletin.

There are only two parties—the Socialist party and the capitalist party, which divides in contests for office, but unites to beat Socialists.

There are four rules for getting rich. Be honest, be industrious, be hopeful and be patient. These rules, when applied by you, are sure to make the other fellow rich.

If Socialism doesn't sweep this country like a cyclone in 1916 it will be because those now in power see a great light, shut their eyes, make a face and swallow about half the Socialist's working program.

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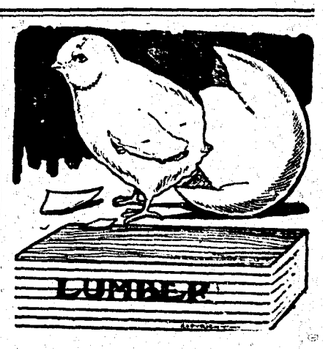

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Brazil	Greece	Persia	Sweden
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We have in our possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that we think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So we have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write us for it.

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We think we owe it to our fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what we believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding SPOT-TO-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop us a line like this: Interstate Remedy Co., 4907 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and we will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. As for many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but we send it entirely free.

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Catarrh Entirely Breathed Away While Patient Sleeps

A manufacturing chemist on the Pacific coast has perfected a compound from the leaf of the Australian Eucalyptus tree, menthol and other well-known therapeutic agents, which is proving a wonderful success in the treatment of catarrh.

The remedy is sold under the name of Mentholyptus and it is breathed by the patient while he sleeps.

From the great results we have seen with Mentholyptus we are so sure that it will help almost any case of catarrh, cold in the head, or hay fever, that we will give your money back if it does not benefit you IN A FEW NIGHTS.

We have secured the exclusive agency for Mentholyptus for this locality and we are proud to introduce this remedy here.

N. E. Suddaby

FERNIE : : : B. C.

CONCERNING THE GREATEST FALLACY

BY ALLAN L. BENSON IN PEARSON'S MAGAZINE

Aaron Burr once undertook to define judge-made law. "The law," he said, "is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained."

Burr might have gone much farther and still been within the facts. He might have said that public opinion is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained by most of the newspapers and magazines.

Nobody has ever come within gunshot of adequately estimating the power of printer's ink. It is a power so great that, in comparison, every other power in a republic seems puny. We hear much of the money power, but money without ink has no power. Money is powerful only because it can buy ink. Give me all the ink and Rockefeller all the money and I will undertake to create a public opinion that will render Rockefeller's money as sterile as a stone. That public opinion is so often monstrously wrong is because the little class that owns most of the money also owns most of the ink.

It may be pleasing to the rising generation to know how this game is worked. It may beguile the mind of youth to see the stuff of which our greatest political heroes are made and to behold the manner in which the blackest lies are palmed off as whitest truth. If so, let us give heed to Washington, for it is there that our heroes are spawned. Washington, always politically pregnant, never is without a new hero in process of gestation. Great uncertainty usually exists as to who shall be born next. Great rivalry always exists as to who shall be next born. A beautiful fairy story was once written about the competitive eagerness with which the little children in Babyland strive to be wafted into this world. I always think of this story when I am in Washington. In the days when William Sulzer—"the same old Bill"—was a Tammany congressman, it was a gorgeous sight to see William soothing himself with the belief that he was about to be born into the hero class. In those days, it was Sulzer's pleasing custom to promenade down "Peacock Alley," at the New Willard, at the precise after-dinner moment when he believed most eyes would be upon him. Being 227 miles from his poverty-stricken New York constituents, of course he wore evening dress, including a velvet waistcoat. Naturally, also, he walked slowly, as great men should. And, having navigated the "Alley," it was his custom to take up a position against one of the imitation marble columns in the lobby, to be greeted by whomsoever should see fit. It was indeed an inspiring sight to see him gazing solemnly at the floor while gentlemen having the wit of kittens begged his indulgence as if he were a king. It was indeed a grand sight—but it is no more, for William has gone from Washington, and other imitation heroes are leaning against the imitation marble columns at the Willard.

Yet, some of the imitation heroes seldom or never go to the Willard. The Hon. Oscar W. Underwood is one of these. The Honorable Oscar, as the father of a tariff law that bears his name, has become a little too exclusive to mingle with the cheap embryo heroes that swarm around taverns. Gentlemen who wish to see him will have to go where he is—he will meet them at no half-way house. Gentlemen who wish to see him will also have considerable trouble to find him, for Mr. Underwood has become so rich in ink-made renown that, in at least one respect, he resembles gentlemen who are money-rich—he has many abiding places. As a mere congressman, he has a right to an office in the great marble House Office Building, but as the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he does not exercise it. As the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he has a right to an office in that splendid committee room in which so many stupendous steals have been engineered; but, as the leader of the Democratic majority in the House, he does not exercise it. Anyone who wishes to find Mr. Underwood will have to ask questions as he cannot be found in either of the afore-mentioned offices, nor is his name upon the glass of any door. Anyone who asks questions will eventually be informed that the object of his search may be found only by following a narrow hallway, which skirts the west side of the chamber in which the house of the representatives sits.

This hallway, which is bounded on one end by a statue of Thomas Jefferson, is bounded on the other by a live negro. This negro, upon request, will give the information that Mr. Underwood's office is inside the unmarked door beside the elevator shaft; and, quite likely, the negro will rap on the frosted glass and bring to the door Mr. Underwood's secretary, a woman of ability and amiability. And, in a little room, no larger than many a grocer's parlor, bereft of all the dimensions and gorgeous upholstery that little men require to make them seem large, Mr. Underwood sits.

"Good wine needs no bush" and really great men need not great offices. It seems "democratic" to be cooped up in a little place. It isn't democratic, but it seems so, and what seems so usually so, so far as the great mass of the public is concerned. [illegible] the "great" for "simplicity" is never anything but a pose. Even an elephant looks larger in a hencoop than it does in Madison Square Garden, while a mouse that would be lost in the Garden becomes quite noticeable when it climbs into a sugar bowl.

Mr. Underwood is a very interesting gentleman, partly because fate may easily catapult him into the White House, and partly because of his personal qualities. I should say that the department store business lost a great floorwalker when Mr. Underwood set his feet upon the road that led him into politics. He is a perfectly sanitary looking man of 52 years. When he walks, he [illegible] measured confident tread of a floorwalker. His hair is combed just as it should be, his soft eyes beam in precisely the proper way. Though we were talking tariff and such things, the thought was always in my mind that the next moment he would say: "Three aisles over at the rear of the store."

and to what extent the new tariff law would ease and simplify the common people problem of keeping alive. I knew that, in this respect, the Democratic platform upon which Mr. Wilson was elected and to which Mr. Underwood subscribed, had promised much. That platform had bitterly upbraided the Republican party for its "attempts to escape responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff."

My particular mission to Mr. Underwood was to ascertain from so eminent an authority exactly wherein if the Republican tariff were the cause of the high cost of living, or much of it, it therefore seemed a fair conclusion that the destruction of the Republican tariff would do away with the high cost of living, or much of it.

But, before we enter the actual presence of the gentleman who should be known from one end of the country to the other as the overestimated Mr. Underwood, let us indulge in certain reflections that may give us brief nourishment. A number of years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt was officiating as chairman of the Hell Raisers' Union, his proposals did not always meet with unanimous endorsement, even among radicals. Some radicals believed that Mr. Roosevelt did not go far enough; others believed he went too far. But both kinds of radicals heartily united in an appreciation that took substantially this form: "Well, thank God, we have at least progressed to the point where a politician who wants to win public favor must talk about something else than the tariff." In other words, these simple radicals believed that the fraudulent old tariff issue had finally been put on the shelf.

Kindly observe, now, how the power to determine just what use shall be made of printer's ink also determines what people shall think about. After the defeat of Bryan in 1908, certain great Democratic newspapers began a concerted campaign to bring the tariff question to life. In this campaign, the New York World took the lead. First, there were brief editorials of regret that the good old days of Grover Cleveland were past, coupled with the expression of the fervent belief that if any good Democrat of national reputation would go to the front on the tariff issue, the people would rally to his support and restore the Democratic party to power. What good ever came to the common people as the result of the Democratic party coming into power, the World did not pause to explain; newspapers that are engaged in a "campaign of education" never take the trouble to tell the people anything new that is true.

At any rate, the World continued to harp on the tariff until it broke forth in a series of masterly cartoons entitled "The Empty Market Basket." "The Empty Market Basket" was an attempt to visualize the twin horrors of American life—the high cost of living and the Payne tariff law. The aforesaid visualization was brought about by presenting a picture of a woman carrying a market basket. The woman of course wore a shawl over her head, was tagged by two or three half-starved children, and her basket was empty. If I remember correctly, a brace of pups labeled "High Tariff" and "High Cost of Living" were presented in the act of wrestling on the grass with a couple of pounds of ham and a bologna sausage that they had hooked from the basket. At any rate, the changes were wrung, day after day, upon some such scenery as this, while editorials in adjoining columns blared and bleated about the tariff being a "tax upon poverty." If we could only get rid of this terrible tariff, we should be all right. The cost of living would come down, a poor man could look his grocer in the eye without fainting away, and life for the average mortal would take on a rosier hue.

Ink finally wrought its miracle. That which the radicals of a few years before believed could never take place again once more became a reality. Old Man Tariff, the hero of a hundred wars (all fakes) was back on the stage doing his ancient monologue. Close observers could see that his cheeks were as hollow as his promises, that his eyes were sunken in because there were no brains behind them to keep them in place, and that to send this old faker to do battle with the high cost of living would be to invite the gods to order the whole population into idiot asylums. But the jobpots kept up their clamor about the absolute power of a lower tariff to reduce the cost of living, and the fates were kind to the tariff fakers. The fates were kind because they caused Mr. Roosevelt to break with Mr. Taft and thus divide into two groups those who believed in a protective tariff. Through this breach the gentlemen who had wept so copiously into "The Empty Basket" crept to power—and reduced the tariff.

We are now prepared to listen to Mr. Underwood with understanding. The negro taps on the unlettered door. The secretary opens it. We enter. We do not at first see Underwood. Small wonder. He is not in the direct line of vision. He is over in the corner behind a desk that is in perfect order. Mr. Underwood is also in perfect order. I must say again that a better barbered man never pointed the way to the silk counter.

I first told Mr. Underwood that I understood that his new tariff law was to bring about a great reduction in the cost of living. I had understood no such thing from any responsible person, but I simply thought I would throw out the line and see how far he would go with it. He did not go far. As compared with the old "Empty Market Basket" brigade he hardly moved. He said the new law would reduce the cost of living "a good deal." I asked him what he meant by a good deal. He did not care to say. I did care to have him say. I pressed him to be more nearly definite. He said he could not be more nearly definite—that he could not speak in terms of money because one family might save one sum and another family a different sum, depending upon their respective manners of living. I sought to sweep away this defense by asking him to estimate in dollars the amount that would be saved annually by the average American wage-worker's family, whose income is about $500 a year.

Mr. Underwood would not answer. He would like to answer me—he assured me so. But he could not even approximately answer such a question unless he were to make a careful calculation covering the amounts of food and the kinds of food, the amounts of clothing and the kinds of clothing that are consumed by average American families, and then figuring up the saving on the basis of the new law in comparison with the old. I told him that I did not seek exact figures, which nobody could give after any amount of calculation, but approximate figures. I sought to help him along by asking what would be the annual saving on $375 a year spent for food and clothing, that being about the sum that $500 a year families have after paying their house rent. Still he sat in his chair and gave me the wise statesman look combined with silence.

Then I tried him with a different hook. I asked him if he believed an annual saving of $25 would seem "a good deal" to a family in receipt of $500 a year. He said he did. I then asked him, in asserting that the new tariff would reduce the cost of living "a good deal," it would be just to understand him as meaning a saving of approximately $25 a year. But he said he did not want to be quoted at all in terms of money. I should have been glad to carry the grand news that, having won a great victory at the polls in 1912, each poor American family might expect to have the cost of living reduced almost 50 cents a week, but I could get no Underwood authority for it.

So I passed on to other phases of the same subject. I asked him upon what articles this possible saving of 50 cents a week might be expected. I shall never forget his answer. He said: "The cost of vegetables along the Canadian frontier will be considerably reduced."

Now, anybody who knows anything about the Canadian frontier and the sparse Canadian population that fringes the edge of Canada, knows exactly what this promise holds forth. Anybody who knows anything about the export vegetable product of Canada knows that free importation of Canadian garden truck would have about the same effect upon the prices of similar products in the United States that a squirtgun full of water would have upon the temperature of hell. In parliamentary phrase, I called Mr. Underwood's attention to this fact which, in substance, he readily admitted. He conceded my contention that Canadian products could not penetrate more than twenty or thirty miles into the interior, as he also admitted that the quantity would be insufficient to supply more than a few families close to the border.

"But," said Mr. Underwood, "we may get some potatoes from Ireland. We have long imported Bermuda onions into this country, and I should not wonder if we should get quite a lot of stuff from Bermuda and, as I said, from Ireland."

Don't laugh—go on. Hear what the gentleman said.

"The cheaper grades of cotton will be reduced a third, the cost of woolen goods, including men's clothing, will be substantially reduced, and I expect the price of sugar to be reduced almost if not quite one-half. But sugar will not reach the bottom price for three years, and the reductions in cotton and woolen goods will hardly be left before next summer."

"Mr. Underwood," said I, "I believe the Democratic party has made an honest reduction of the tariff. As a result, the cost of living may or may not be materially reduced, depending upon whether the trusts, jobbers, retailers and other gentlemen are able to absorb the reductions or whether they are compelled to pass them along to the people. But, assuming that the reductions will be passed along and that the cost of living will be materially reduced, can you show me wherein the people will be helped?"

Mr. Underwood looked up from his clasped hands in astonishment.

"Isn't the high cost of living what the people are crying out against?" he asked. "Will not they be benefited if the cost of living be reduced?"

I admitted the obvious fact that the people were opposed to high living costs and in favor of lower ones. I also asserted that the people did not know what caused their misery and therefore did not know what would cure it. I offered in proof the peculiar political fate that has followed Mr. Bryan. In 1896, the cost of living was so low that Mr. Bryan urged the people to turn the country over to him in order that, with free silver, he might increase the cost of all commodities, including labor. The people declined, but the trusts and other agencies removed the low prices of which Mr. Bryan complained. They removed them so completely that no vestige of them was left. They removed low prices so completely that Mr. Bryan and his party, having formerly sought power to increase prices, sought power in 1912 to lower them. In other words, Mr. Bryan, in campaigning for Wilson in 1912, asked that his party be given power to destroy the high prices that in 1896 he said were desirable. And the irony of fate gave Mr. Bryan his greatest political office for the part he took in 1912 in trying to restore the low prices against which he protested so bitterly in 1896.

"Suppose your new law," said I to Mr. Underwood, "were to make the cost of living as low as it was in 1896. The people were desperate in 1896. Does your law contain anything that would make them happier now?"

We had come somewhere near the nub of the question. The people are never prosperous whether the cost of living is high or low. As a mass, their wages are just enough to cover the cost of living and no more. Mr. Underwood, as a mas of affairs, may be presumed to know these facts. Apparently he did know them, because he ran from them like a deer.

"I have not time to go into this matter," he said. "I am very busy now. Here are copies of two speeches that I made on the tariff question. They set forth my views in full. You may have them, if you like."

"Do these speeches answer my question?" I asked as I reached for the copies of the Congressional Record that he handed to me.

"No," he replied.

"Well, don't you care to answer it?" I asked. "It would seem to be worth answering. Low prices made only misery in 1896. If your law contains something that will not make low prices mean misery now, it will take you but a moment to say what that something is. It will take even less time for you to say that that 'something' is in your law without describing it."

"I am very busy," repeated Mr. Underwood. "I could not go into that matter without more time."

Now, we may as well clear the decks and get into action. There is no answer to the question that I asked Mr. Underwood. He would not have had time to answer it if I had had the power to give him a thousand years and had given them to him. As a matter of fact, as soon as I shifted to a less pestiferous phase of the subject, Mr. Underwood continued to talk to me for half an hour. But no Democrat has any time to talk when he is asked why the great mass of the people are able to get only a bare living whether the cost of living be high or low.

In an article entitled "What the Tariff Fight Does Mean to You," which was printed in the June (1911) number of this magazine, I had the honor to observe that the tariff issue, so far as it pertained to workingmen, was a fraud. The facts remain the same as I then stated them. The tariff issue is of importance only to the members of the capitalist class. With them it is a very real issue. It is a real issue, because the tariff, or the lack of it, determines which of the capitalist class shall obtain the lion's share of what the working class produces.

Here is the situation: The working class of the United States annually produces a certain amount of wealth. Part of this wealth goes back to the workers in the form of wages. The scramble of capitalists, which they seek to dignify with the name of "business," is to get the money that the workers have received. This money can be obtained only by selling the workers' goods. The more the goods can be sold for, the greater the profit that can be obtained. If the goods offered by a certain class of manufacturers come in competition with foreign goods, a protective tariff keeps prices and profits high by excluding the foreign wares. Such capitalists are naturally in favor of a high protective tariff. As mere business men, they would be fools if they were not.

But there are many American business men whose goods do not come in competition with foreign wares. These men are placed in a most uncomfortable predicament by a high tariff. It is easy to see why. The working class has only a certain amount of wages with which to buy goods. If a few protected interests, dealing in the necessities of life, are enabled by the tariff to charge extortionate prices, the working class has only a small sum with which to buy the products of the gentlemen who cannot use a tariff in their business. Men who have but little can pay but little and buy but little, so the unprotected interests are forever throwing their goods upon a poverty-stricken market.

Such business men would be fools if they were not in favor of a low tariff. A low tariff would mean that their customers would have more money with which to buy and could therefore be compelled to pay higher prices. They would have more money with which to buy because they would not have been so much depleted by the high tariff gentlemen.

The question of tariff or no tariff is of no fundamental importance to the working class, because wages always rise and fall with the cost of living, and whether this cost be high or low, nothing is left for the average worker. When wages and the cost of living were low, in the early '90's, the American working class would have been overjoyed if it could have believed that, in a few years, wages would be as high as they are now. But the working class is not now overjoyed because the cost of living has so increased that nothing is left of the high wages. The working class can be prosperous only when wages and the cost of living are far apart—when the cost of living is far below wages—yet under the capitalist system, the wages of the average man are fixed by the cost of his living and never exceed it.

It is not difficult to see why this is so. Capitalists buy labor as they buy anything else—for as little as they can. They even talk about the "labor market," as they talk about the pig iron market or the lumber market. Workingmen are offered as little as capitalists believe they will accept. Workingmen are always so much more numerous than jobs that laborers are always compelled to compete with each other for jobs. Workingmen who are out of jobs are always willing to work for what it costs to live on the lowest scale they will consent to live. It is better to work for a poor living than it is to have no living. Thus the man who has no work fixes the wage of the man who is at work. The man who is at work must agree to work for wages that represent only a bare living, or the man out of work will take his job.

(To be continued.)

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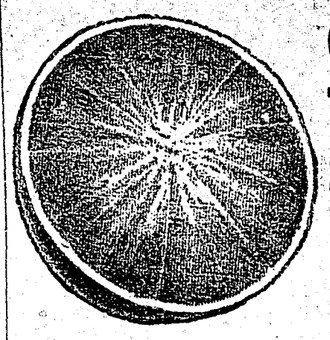

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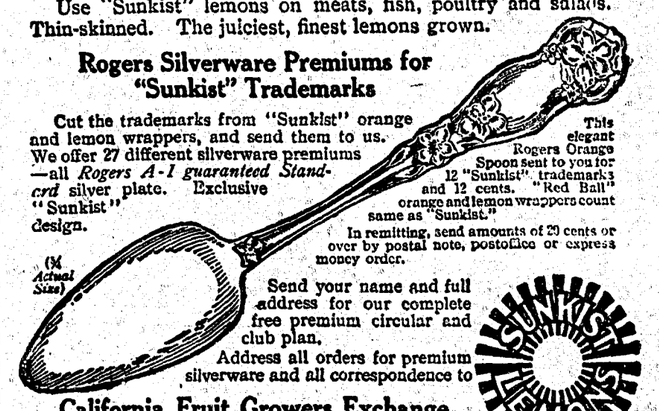

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27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Lougaran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2083	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1136	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. B. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1055	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2234	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2339	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

FROM THE ISLAND

No union man of any breadth of experience would for one moment expect to get a favorable decision relative to the question of a strike from the report of a labor commissioner, for as a representative of the interests of the particular party of the government to which he may belong does not encourage him to such a decision, and this stands out most clearly in the latter part of the recent report of Commissioner Price dealing with the strike going on in British Columbia. In speaking of the grievances of the men as a reason for entering upon the strike he says: "I am not disposed to think that there were not some grievances that needed remedying, yet on close examination, many of those alleged do not appear to be well founded." And again, he continues: "Attempt at negotiations was made in a way which could only have been expected to defeat its own purpose, viz.: in a way that involved recognition." An underestimation of the real and many grievances of the men working in the mines of this country seems to be the easiest way out of the matter for the Commissioner, and a disapproval of the demand of the men for recognition of their union. The wishes of the employer, of course, as a party to the deal, must in every instance have the preference; no matter how unjust such a preference may be to the employee. Why should the employer dictate to the employee as to whether he shall or shall not do and care for his own interests in a collective way? And why should an employer determine that because the employee seeks to treat with him in such a relation he will not therefore recognize him? The Commissioner must really be aware that to talk of redress of any grievance that an employee might have, apart from such collective ideas, is simply false philosophy. At the present seeking to transact business for and in the interest of a body of workers by way of an employees' committee, is always a fatal process for the workers, and cannot at any time be satisfactory to him. There is only one hope for him on the industrial field, and that is found in organization duly recognized by the employer. In almost every instance of course the second party (whom we may term the employee) to an industrial enterprise is politely called upon to surrender his rights in the matter so that the industry may continue to exist.

The day is here when labor in the majority is satisfied that all means of redress outside of a recognized process of collective bargaining with the employer are absolutely valueless and therefore not worth consideration.

Again, the worker does not strike because he enjoys doing so, but as a rule because he finds it is the last resort; the only thing possible left to be done to secure the recognition of his union and thereby the proper protection industrially of his interest.

The Commissioner tells us further that the employers on Vancouver Island are not so much opposed to unionism itself as they are opposed to the United Mine Workers of America in particular. This may sound good to those who do not know better and it is agreed that they have mighty little regard for the union at present helping the men. Also, it is alike true that they do not relish the thought of a union, no matter what its name or origin, among the men. For a period of twenty years attempts to organize on this Island have been made again and again, but without permanent success so far. Every time an attempt has been made, the employers have victimized the leaders and, on some occasions, have victimized the rank and file forming the union. This has been a common method pursued for many years and still further the Commissioner persists in advising the public that it is possible that the employers are not absolutely opposed to all forms of trades unionism.

The Knights of Labor has had its day, the Mine and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, the Western Federation of Miners, and the present attempt is the second effort made by the United Mine Workers of America to gain recognition and establish trades unionism on this Island, so that these facts prove beyond dispute that if recognition of a union is to be had it will only be gained by a continued struggle, until the employers are ready to grant same. It was stated in Nanaimo quite freely when the strike began by a number of the workers that if the companies upon the Island were approached, they would endorse an Island union, but that they would never recognize the U. M. W. of A. However, this statement was proven to be false and especially is this true concerning the Western Fuel Company. At the early stage of the game a letter was drawn up asking Mr. Stockett if he would be willing to recognize such a local if the other companies on the Island would do so. This was presented, we understand, to Mr. Stockett, who is alleged to have replied that his company would close down for six months and that he could not entertain any such matter. The fact remains in the last case, as in all previous ones: There has never been a time when these employers showed the inclination to the thought of recognizing a union among their men, no matter of what name or brand, unless it was to destroy it, as instanced in the case of the Western Federation of Miners some few years ago. Every conceivable method has been employed by the operators on this Island for many years to defeat the attempts of the workers to organize; discrimination, blacklisting and systems of spying by private detectives and others have constituted the means used. The worker is at the mercy absolutely of the employer, if he has no union, then how illegal and unfair in the extreme is the position of any party or government that would advise him to continue his attempt of redress in these matters without a union. Why does the medical faculty, the dentist, the surveyor, the merchant, the bill poster, and even the paper seller, find it necessary to organize? Because the interest of each can be better conserved! Then why should not the miner be privileged to thus care for his interest? It is time the governments took a tumble in facing these issues and treated both parties to any dispute alike.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local 2155, Nanaimo, B. C.

He Sounds a Warning

Rudolph Spreckles, the sugar king and one of the leading bankers of the country, has made some startling statements that should cause some people to sit up and take notice.

Spreckles has been in New York and Washington, and declares from "inside information" that the giants of finance are liable to plunge this country into the greatest panic of American history. In an interview Spreckles is quoted as follows:

"Some of the more powerful financiers are blind enough to hope for just such a contingency, in the hope that a disastrous panic brought about by ill-advised legislation would result in a general revolt against all reform legislation and leave the special privilege interests free again to dominate our government," says Spreckles.

"The influence of environment," he explains, "has made nearly all rich men blind to the fact that a vast majority of our people are beginning to feel the sting of poverty and that they resent the widespread oppression due to unfair concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

"They do not realize how deep-rooted is the resentment against the present order, and that the people are ready at a moment's notice to rise in revolution against organized greed."

Seated in his sumptuous office in the heart of San Francisco's financial district, surrounded by every token of affluence and ease, the word "revolution" fell with strange impressiveness from this rich man's lips.

Millionaire, president of the First National Bank here, and financier of big projects, Rudolph Spreckles has a thorough knowledge of the financial situation. And as backer of the local graft prosecutions and backer of the big sugar trust, he has felt the sinister power of organized pelf.

"There are men with large financial power," he continued, "who believe that a violent panic that could be charged to the legislative policy of the present administration would result in victory for the reactionary forces at a future election. They are blind to the reaction of such a panic. That is why I feel it imperative to sound this warning.

"The administration would also do well to avoid making political expediency the basis of currency legislation or the confiscation of property by an outraged people, the subsidized organs controlled and pledged to the interests of capitalism, cannot say that such statements are but the mouthings of an anarchist, but must admit that they are the expressed convictions of a man who has reached the summit of wealth and affluence.

When men of the financial standing of Spreckels send out a warning, it is about time for the ordinary citizen to put on the armor to protect himself from the storm that is predicted.—Miners' Magazine.

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Murderers Rampant in Copper Country

The most vicious crime of the campaign of outlawry which has accompanied the importation of thugs and gunmen by the mining companies, for the purpose of intimidating striking miners was perpetrated about 2 o'clock Sunday morning at Painesdale. For some weeks much promiscuous shooting has occurred during nightime, many of the houses of strike breakers being shot into but without fatalities until Sunday morning when Arthur Jane, aged 22, and his brother Harry, aged 25, and Thomas Daily, aged 43, were shot to death while asleep in their beds in the Daily boarding house. Mary Nicholson, aged 13, who lives with her parents in a part of this house, was shot in the shoulder while she slept in her bed. Reports state that at least twelve shots were emptied into the house from close range. Mrs. Dally, who was sitting by the stove reading, barely missed being struck by one of the first bullets fired. She ran to the room in which her husband was sleeping and found that he had been shot through the head. Mr. Dally died Sunday evening at five o'clock. One of the Jane boys was shot through the head and the other through the lungs and heart, both being killed instantly. The alarm was soon sounded and armed deputies searched in vain for the murderers, who, it is believed, were three in number, as three different-sized bullets were fired into the house. The Daily Mining Gazette, in its extra of Monday morning, prints the following regarding the search made for the assassins:

"The perpetrators of this awful murder fired into the home from a prominence of ground not more than fifty yards away. A deputy hurrying down the street saw the fire flash from their rifles as they did their deadly work. He ran toward them firing his revolver in their direction as he ran. An alarm was quickly spread and brought a score of deputies to the scene, but there was no trace of themurderers. The woods adjoining the boarding house were searched in vain. Three kinds of bullets were found in the walls of the boarding house, indicating that there were at least three men in the murderers' party."

The Gazette, in its Sunday morning issue, which came out shortly after the tragedy occurred, unhesitatingly places the blame for this atrocious murder upon the shoulders of the Western Federation of Miners with the deliberate intention of inciting the public to acts of violence and bloodshed if possible against the officials and organizers of this body. The Gazette put out a very inflammable "extra" yesterday morning and if anarchy and murder is not the result of this screaming appeal to bloodshed, the Daily Mining Gazette is not to blame. The Gazette in its frantic efforts to please its master places the blame of this horror upon the Federation even before officers of the law had had a chance to look over the ground, and make an examination. This action of the Gazette will but weaken its cause, and no sensible man will be swept off his feet by the anarchy of the "extra" of yesterday morning. The Bulletin has far better grounds in accusing the gunmen of this deed than does the Gazette in accusing the Federation.

It is stated upon good authority that Superintendent W. F. Denton of the Copper Range Consolidated mines, openly asserted that in his opinion the gunmen were responsible for the tragedy of Sunday morning. It is a well-known fact that many acts of violence have taken place within territory absolutely dominated by the deputies within the past few weeks. Houses have been shot up, dynamite planted, houses blasted and explosions pulled off right under the noses of dozens of hired deputies. It seems very queer that outsiders can commit these crimes and no one is ever caught, nor the least clew is ever found to implicate any one. In other districts where labor trouble has ensued, deputies have caught red-handed committing crimes equally as horrible as the one Sunday morning and it is not unlikely that such crimes have been perpetrated in this district by hired assassins.

The Independence depot horror of Colorado in which sixteen strike breakers lost their lives, is still fresh in the memory of many. This wholesale murder was committed for the same purpose that the Painesdale murder was committed Sunday morning, the inciting of people to deeds of blood, with the ultimate end of driving the workers back into the mines in abject slavery. The Colorado horror was confessed by a member of the Citizens' Alliance while on his death bed.

Citizens of this district we appeal to you to carefully and calmly investigate this crime in consideration, without malice or prejudice, and not to look at it through the blood bespattered spectacles of the Daily Mining Gazette.—Miners' Bulletin.

There are only two parties the Socialist party and the capitalist party which divides in contests for office but unites to beat Socialists.

There are four rules for getting rich. Be honest, be industrious, be hopeful and be patient. These rules, when applied by you, are sure to make the other fellow rich.

If Socialism doesn't sweep this country like a cyclone in 1916 it will be because those now in power see a great light, shut their eyes, make a face and swallow about half the Socialist's working program.

"I Grow Hair, I Do"
Fac-similes of Prof. A. Garlow.

Bald at 26. Fine hair at 55.

I POSITIVELY Cure all hair and scalp DISEASES. Prevent BALDNESS and premature grayness. GROW ladies' and children's hair rapidly.

I TAKE NO DOUBTFUL cases and positively cure all I do take. Hair can be fully restored on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove that the roots or CAPILLIARY glands are not dead.

I HAVE A PERFECT system of HOME TREATMENT for out-of-the-CITY people who cannot come to me for personal treatment. WRITE TODAY for Question Blank and PARTICULARS. Enclose stamp and mention this paper.

MY PRICES are reasonable. My cures are POSITIVE and PERMANENT.

PROF. GEO. A. GARLOW
The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist
Room 1, Weldon Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ROYAL HOTEL

FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled
All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

Southern HOTEL

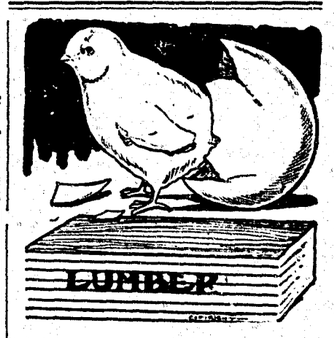
BELLEVUE, ALBERTA

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor



We Are Ready to Scratch

off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

This Lumber Business

When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

KENNEDY & MANGAN

— Dealers in —

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors. SPECIALTIES—Mouldings, Turnings, Brackets, and Detail Work

OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22, Phone 23.

Steam Heated Throughout — Electric Lighted

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

J. L. GATES, Proprietor

Fernie, B. C.

The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City

Rates $2.50 per day
With Private Bath $3.00

Fire Proof Sample Rooms in Connection

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized .. $10,000,000 Capital Paid Up 6,925,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 8,100,000 Total Assets 72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $12,500,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Drafts on the principal cities in the following countries issued without delay:

Africa	Cuba	Macedonia	Russia
Arabia	Denmark	Malta	Servia
Argentine Republic	Egypt	Manchuria	Siam
Armenia	Finland	Mexico	Siberia
Australia	Formosa	New Zealand	South Africa
Austria Hungary	France	Norway	Spain
Belgium	Germany	Panama	Straits Settlements
Brazil	Greece	Persia	Sweden
Bulgaria	Holland	Peru	Switzerland
Ceylon	Ireland	Philippine Islands	Syria
Chili	India	Poland	Turkey
China	Italy	Portugal	United States
Crete	Japan	Roumania	West Indies, etc.

These drafts can be drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, yen, taels, roubles, etc., according to the money of the country in which they are payable. This enables the payee to obtain the exact amount intended.

L. A. S. JACK, Manager. FERNIE BRANCH

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

In the beginning of the year it is customary with many persons to open savings accounts in their own names, those of their children or their wards. The Home Bank invites such accounts. Full compound interest paid on savings deposits of one dollar and upwards.

HEAD OFFICE AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON General Manager.

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

J. F. MCDONALD, Manager

VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE, B. C.

Bargains to Start New Year

Boot and Shoe Dept.

WATCH FOR OUR JANUARY SHOE SALE—BIG REDUCTIONS IN ALL LINES OF FOOTWEAR

A Few Specials in the Ladies' Shoe Department for Saturday Only

Ladies' High Cut Romeo Felt Slippers, in Red only. Regular price $2.25. Special Saturday at $1.65 pair.

Ladies' Bedroom Slippers, with felt top and flexible leather sole. Regular price $1.10. Special Saturday **75c.**

Ladies' Moccasin Slippers, in Brown, Green and Buck colors.

Regular, $3.00, special Saturday **$2.25**
Regular $2.25, special Saturday **$1.50**
Regular $1.75, special Saturday **$1.45**

Ladies' Black Felt Romeo Slippers, leather sole and heel. Regular $1.75, special Saturday **$1.45.**

Ladies' Black Felt Boots, high laced. Regular $2.25, special Saturday **$1.65.**

Ladies' and Children's Snow Shoes and Moccasins at **20 per cent reduction** for Saturday only.

CHILDREN'S 2-1 RIB HOSE

Splendid for school, with double knees, heels and toes. Small sizes, **35c**; larger sizes, **45c** and **50c** pair.

In Flannelettes we have a large range of different colors. Prices from **12½c** yard to **25c** yard.

All Wool Flannel at **45c** yard. Thoroughly shrunk in colors Grey and White, **45c** yard.

Bed Sheets, full sizes, splendid qualities, from **$1.50** to **$2.50** pair.

Pillow Cases, just the kind you want, made of good strong cotton. Special for Saturday, 8 for **$1.00.**

Start The New Year Right

We are having a great clean up of all lines of workingmen's goods, you will find some big bargains here in Shirts, Sweaters, Gloves and Mitts, you will save money if you get your requirements now.

Start the New Year by making a substantial saving on your actual necessities

MEN'S SOX

Men's Heavy AllWool Grey Sox, worth 50c pair. Will be on sale at 4 for **$1.00.** This is a snap.

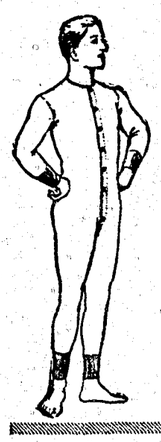
MEN'S SOX

Our Medium Weight All Wool Sox, in Grey, will please you. They are worth 35c pair. Our price 5 pairs for **$1.00.**

MEN'S SOX

The Black Cashmere Sox values we show are the best in the country. Our special offering for this week is 5 pairs for **$1.00.**

Men's Pullover Sweaters, in Navy Blue only, all sizes 38 to 44, worth up to $2.00, will be on sale at **$1.00** each. Get one of these.



Men's Underwear

Men's Fleece Underwear, natural or grey. Good value at 65cts. per garment. Clearing price

$1.00 Suit

Men's Flannel Shirts

Pure Wool Flannel Shirts, in Green or Fawn, all sizes, collars attached. Worth up to $1.50, for $1.00 each

Boy's Sweaters

Boys' All Wool Sweaters, in Navy, Brown, Green and other color combinations. $1.00 values....**70c**

Men's Buckskin Gloves, lined with wool. While they last at ..... **85c** pair

Men's Genuine Horsehide Gloves, lined with wool. Worth $1.75. Special **$1.25**

Men's Wool Mitts, regular 50c (these are hand made) at ..... **40c** pair

Grocery Specials for Saturday

Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue	2 pints	$ .25
Molasses Snaps	2 lbs.	.25
National Assorted Sweet	2 lbs.	.25
2 in 1 Black	3 tins	.25
Heavy House Brooms	regular 65c	.55
Hotel Size Cream	per dozen tins	2.55
Bulk Cocoanut	per lb.	.25
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground	2 lbs.	.25
Snider's Tomato Catsup, pints		.30
Silver Label Extracts, assorted, 2 oz.	3 for	.25
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tin	2 for	.25
Crawford Peaches, 2 lb. tins	2 for	.35
Golden Dates	2 lbs.	.25
Finnan Haddie	2 lbs.	.25
Haddie Fillets	per lb.	.15
Compound Jam	5 lb. tins	.50
Swift's Pure Lard	3 lb. tins	.50
Swift's Pure Lard	5 lb. tins	.85
Swift's Empire Ham	per lb.	.23
Swift's Premium Hams	per lb.	.25
Swift's White Santoy Soap	7 bars	.25
Assorted Toilet Soap, regular 35c and 40c per box		.25
Tetley's Special Blend Bulk Tea	4 lbs.	1.00
Turnips	18 lbs.	.25
Nestle's Infant Food	per tin	.40
Allenbury's Infant Food	2 large	.80
Scott's Emulsion	large size	.85
Lyman's Beef Iron and Wine		.45
Lyman's Talcum Powder	2 tins	.35

Dry Goods Dept.

We have a splendid assortment in Ladies' Neckwear, all the latest styles in Collars, Jabots, Lace Sets, etc.

LADIES' SCARVES

We have a splendid choice in Silk, Chiffon; also some beautiful Scarves for evening wear.

LADIES' HOSE

We have splendid lines, made from the best makes, such as Llama and All Wool Hose. Price per pair **50c**

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Corporation of the City of Fernie

BY-LAW No. 143

A By-Law to raise the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the purpose of erecting a Storehouse in the City of Fernie, which said Storehouse is required for Municipal purposes.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, signed by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the real property in the Municipality of the City of Fernie, as shown by the last revised assessment roll, requesting them to introduce such a By-Law;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it will be necessary to borrow the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) and to issue debentures of the City of Fernie for the purpose of raising the said sum;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements and real property in the said City of Fernie, according to the last revised assessment roll, is Two million, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand, three hundred and ninety-one dollars ($2,169,391.00);

AND WHEREAS it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of Seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents (716.45) for paying the said debt and interest;

AND WHEREAS this By-Law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:—

1. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned, [illegible] bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum not exceeding the whole sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of [illegible] for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed or issued, each for the sum of One thousand dollars ($1,000.00) as may be required for the purpose and object [illegible] not exceeding however the sum of Five Thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor and City Clerk thereof.

3. The said debentures shall bear date from the Twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1914, and shall be made payable in ten (10) years from the said date, in lawful money, at the office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the office of the National Park Bank, New York City, United States of America, which said places of payment shall be designated by the said debentures, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable annually at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the said office of the National Park Bank, New York City, United States of America, in lawful money, on the twenty-first day of January, respectively in each year, during the currency of the said debentures, and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

5. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, at less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures, or any of them, be negotiated or sold for less than ninety per centum (90 p.c.) of their value, including the cost of negotiating their sale, brokerage, and all other incidental expenses.

6. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures the sum of Three hundred dollars ($300.00) for payment of interest, and the sum of Four hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents ($416.45) for the payment of said debentures by rate sufficient therefor on all rateable land and improvements and real property, in the said Municipality.

7. It shall and may be lawful for the said Municipal Council to repurchase any of the said debentures on such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holders thereof, either at the time of sale, or any subsequent time or times, at [illegible] debentures so called and destroyed [illegible] issue of the debentures so r[illegible] shall be made in consequen[illegible] purchase.

8. The following By-Laws [illegible] hereby repealed, effective on and after the date upon which this By-Law shall come into force and take effect,—

(a) By-Law Number 122, being the City of Fernie Storehouse By-Law, 1912, passed on the Thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1912.

(b) By-Law Number 128, being the City of Fernie Storehouse Amendment By-Law, 1912, passed on the Fifth day of [illegible] A. D. 1912.

9. This By-Law shall come into force and take effect on the Twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1914.

10. This By-Law may be known and cited for all purposes as the Municipal Storehouse By-Law, 1913.

Done and passed in open Council on the Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1913.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, Thursday, January 15th, 1914, between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Eight o'clock p.m.

Fernie, B. C., December 30th, 1913.

O. W. ROSS,
City Clerk.

Communicated

(The editor is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents)

A LEAF FROM LIFE

To the Editor,
District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—This is a true story of a little personal experience of one who came only a short time ago from the Old Country with a determination to enjoy (?) some of the good things that are open to every intelligent, industrious worker who is willing to tackle any job that is offered him. Perhaps some of you who read this may have heard similar stories told by the smooth emigration agents when lecturing in different parts of the United Kingdom. After a short experience in the province of British Columbia, which was beneficial from an experience point of view, even though not much so from a financial standpoint, decided to see what I could do in the land of the Stars and Stripes. The first place where I found employment was in the roundhouse of the Great Northern at Whitefish, wage 19 cents (9d.) an hour, but because of slackness of work and the fear that I might become wealthy too rapidly, decided to pastures new farther afield. The next job tackled was on a homestead belonging to Thomas Smith, at Broadview, Montana, who hired me at the rate of $2.00 a day and board. No eight hour shift with that individual, but day's work started at 4.30 a.m. and ended at 8 p.m. After five days of the hardest toil I had ever done this honorable (?) individual told me that he had no further use for my services, and instead of $20 he gave me $8, leaving a balance of $12 still unpaid, and as I was not at that time able to buy legal aid had to be satisfied with the treatment accorded.

C. Martin, of Broadview, was my next employer, and although the work was by no means of the kind that can be called "light," I was paid off in accordance with the contract made and likewise decently treated.

Being accustomed to coal digging made application at No. 4 mine, Roundup, and was told that I could make application but would have to wait my turn, as there were some who had been waiting for six months. Just before leaving I stood around a corner when an Austria approached and couldn't help hearing the conversation. The Austrian said, "Me want job." The official asked, "Where are you from? Austria?" Replying in the affirmative and also stating that he had never been in the country before, he was told to come to work that night. From others, American and British miners, I learned that wherever possible they were not hired, foreign speaking men being preferred because of their docility. Would suggest that notices be posted up around camps such as those mentioned: No Americans or Britishers need apply.

Glorious lands of freedom! I do not make any objection to a foreigner, but am only quoting facts from my own experience.

To any worker who has a steady job I would say that the best thing to be done is to stay with it, otherwise it is very likely that he may find out that he can only obtain a duplicate of my experience for his pains.

Hoping that this leaf from the book of life may be reproduced in your columns.

I am, yours truly,
A WAGE EARNER.

TRITES-WOOD CO. MAKE THE KIDDIES HAPPY

"Why can't we be kiddies for today and get our bag of candies?" remarked one onlooker, bordering on the half-century mark, to the writer, as we stood on the sidewalk outside the big store on Thursday morning watching the happy crowd of children pressing around the doors, eager and anxious to receive their bag of good things that the management dispense to every child who will call at the store in the morning and receive same.

We must certainly have looked anxious, for the genial A. B. T. immediately produced a bag from the recess of the store and proffered same. It was received, and in the solitude of the office we weighed and examined same.. The contents were a revelation, and the weight 24 ounces avordupois. Sugar candies, chocolate candies, almond nuts, pea nuts, Spanish nuts, an orange and a fine luscious apple, this was the contents, and with the assistance of same we were able to ward off the pangs of hunger until the evening meal.

The firm must distribute some [illegible] and if this estimate is correct one and a half tons of goodies are consumed by the kiddies of Fernie on New Year's Day. What digestive disturbances may arise from the consumption of this quantity of seasonable fare we do not care to venture a guess. Certainly the children appeared to have no dismal forebodings of the consequences.

What a jolly happy, eager crowd they were; a little exuberance and boisterousness, but nothing to annoy. And even the city peace custodian appeared to lose some of his dignity, and his semaphoric footfalls accomed wasted upon the youngsters. They were there to secure a feed, and they meant to have it. The doctor passes by and bestows on them a professional glance, while to our query he admits that he recognizes a few at whose arrival he has assisted.

The occasion is one that would require the descriptive pen of a Dickens to accurately depict. It is interesting to watch the little ones, all of whom appear to be warmly, even if roughly clad. One little girl with a pinch wane face and expression that should belong to one at least ten years older, comes out clutching her bag and casting eager and enquiring glances around for a younger charge. Having found him she admonishes him that he must not eat all his candies. The innocent cherubic expression on the small child's face is amusing. He does not understand; all he knows is that he possesses possibly the greatest feast he has ever had and he wants to be left alone to enjoy it. Another little girl, with cheeks all aglow, and a flaming red coat that heightens the color of her pretty hair, comes dancing out. She rushes up to the motherly little soul and they exchange confidences and sample the contents of each others bags. Here is true democracy; these children do not heed clothes; they do not notice that one wears a shabby coat and the the other a smart new garment. And the staff just beam; they enjoy it as much as the kiddies. For while the former may have sacrificed a few hours of leisure in preparing and distributing the feast, surely they are amply repaid by the smiling face and the knowledge that for one day at least they have brought many a ray of sunshine into the lives of the little ones. May the firm continue their annual distribution to the kiddies, for it is good.

Mr. Albert Spears and Miss Edith Larner were married on New Year's day at the home of the bride's parents, Fernie Annex. Rev. D. M. Perley performed the ceremony.

J. W. Bennett was called home to Revelstoke suddenly on account of a serious accident to his wife. He left Wednesday on the Flyer. It was his intention to start a class for foreigners on the 5th of January, but it may be postponed because of this accident.

Don't forget the Moose Social and Dance on Monday next in the K. P. Hall. Time 7.45.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

SNAP—160 Acres Farm in famous Pincher Creek district with good cash market for everything. New house, barn, granary, all fenced and cross-fenced; 60 acres under cultivation; splendid water spring; soil, black clay loam; school same section; post office 2½ miles; 8 miles from town. Cheap, all cash or $800 down, balance to suit purchaser. Would like to go East. Address: A. E. Pennington, Pincher Creek, Alberta. 130

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good plain cook. Apply Mrs. Corsan, City. 131

DR. JOHN BARBER, DENTIST
Office: Above Bleasdell's Drug Store
Phone 121
Residence: 21 Victoria Avenue
FERNIE . . . . B. C.

ALEXANDER MACNEIL
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.
Offices: Eckstein Building,
Fernie, B.C.

F. C. Lawe — Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY

Special Saturday Matinee and Evening

The Calling of Louis Mona

Two Reel Powers Drama

Brought up in a monastery, Louis Mona easily falls to the temptations of the outer world. His sudden awakening and return to the faith furnish a beautiful and inspiring story.

The Battle of Bull Con.-The Surrender-Universal Weekly

Greatest Burlesque-Comedy you ever saw. Comedy

SPECIAL MONDAY

CAMPAIGNING WITH CUSTER

2 Reel "101" Bison Military Drama

When the Tide Turned — Ponky's Houseboat — The Frog and the Ox
"Solax" Drama — Foreign Comedy — Comedy

ON WEDNESDAY

DON'T MISS

The Signal or Grandmother's Lamp

The Reels
By the Ambrosio Company. Better than after fifty years

OUR PROGRAMMES COMPRISE THE GREATEST VARIETY OBTAINABLE